

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON

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The Christian Science Publishing Society

BOSTON, THURSDAY, MARCH 2, 1922—VOL. XIV, NO. 83.

Sixteen  
Pages

NEW ENGLAND EDITION

## UNIQUE SITUATION FACES INCOMING CANADIAN HOUSE

For First Time in History of Dominion Three Parties Will Be Represented

OTTAWA, March 1 (Special Correspondence)—The first session of Canada's Fourteenth Parliament opens on Wednesday next, with a new government in charge and a new party in power. For 10 years prior to 1911 a Liberal government, under Sir Wilfrid Laurier, held the reins of office. Since then a Conservative government under Sir Robert Borden, a Union government under the same leadership, and a National Liberal and Conservative government under Sir Hon. Arthur Meighen have succeeded each other. Today, after almost 12 years of opposition a straight Liberal government is once more in charge of affairs at the capital.

So far as the composition of Parliament is concerned, the present situation in Canada is unique. For the first time in the history of Canadian parliaments there are three distinct parties in the House. And for the first time a government is compelled to carry on with a following which just about equals in numbers the combined forces of the two no-longer oppositions. Premier King has behind him 117 members; the Progressives number 55; the Conservatives 50; the Independents 4. Included among the government forces is a solid Quebec, almost solid Maritime provinces, a quota of 21 out of 31 seats from Ontario, and only five members from the Prairie provinces and British Columbia. The Progressives have drawn most of their support from the Prairie provinces—42 seats in all, or practically a clean sweep from Ontario—they have 23 seats, and from the east of the Ottawa River they have only one. From six of the nine provinces of confederation Mr. Meighen failed to secure a single representative. His followers are drawn exclusively from Ontario, New Brunswick and British Columbia, the far greater majority hailing from the former province.

The Speech From the Throne Under the circumstances it would appear that the new King Government exists by sufferance. Should the committed oppositions choose to join forces they could defeat the new government on the first vote, and precipitate another general election. Within a month the first vote will be taken on the budget, and the speech from the throne is supposed to be embodied in brief and more or less indefinite language, the policies and legislative proposals of the government. In this respect His Majesty's representative, the Governor-General, is simply the mouthpiece of the Administration and voices the opinions of his advisers, the members of the Privy Council.

There has been much speculation as to who will be the official leader of the opposition. From present indications Mr. Meighen will assume the rôle, though his forces are less by 16 members than those of the Hon. T. A. Crerar, head of the Progressives. During the negotiations leading toward the formation of the Liberal Cabinet last December Premier King endeavored to enlist the support of Mr. Crerar and his party, and a conference occurred between the two elements. While the two leaders found that they had much in sympathy between themselves and their parties, the conference failed to accomplish anything in the way of a coalition. Premier King

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

## HARDING DECISION RESTS ON DR. WORK

Nomination of Present First Assistant Postmaster to Be Sent to Senate Soon

WASHINGTON, March 2—Dr. Hubert Work, who is at present first assistant postmaster-general, will succeed Will H. Hays as head of the Post Office Department, it was learned definitely today at the White House.

Dr. Work, whose home is Pueblo, Colo., will take over the post office portfolio on Saturday when the resignation of Mr. Hays becomes effective. The nomination of Dr. Work is expected to be sent to the Senate shortly.

The elevation of the Coloradoan to the postmaster-generalship will leave the position of first and second assistant postmaster-general to be filled. H. H. Shughnessy, who was second assistant postmaster-general, having passed away recently.

DENVER, Colo., March 2—Dr. Hubert Work of Pueblo, who will be appointed Postmaster-General will be the second Colorado man to hold a place in the Cabinet. Dr. Work is the first member of the medical profession to hold a Cabinet office.

## MARY PICKFORD WINS COMMISSION ACTION

NEW YORK, March 2—Mary Pickford does not have to pay Mrs. Core C. Wilkennin any part of the \$196,000 which Mrs. Wilkennin asserted was due her as commission for getting the film "star" a raise to \$10,000 a week. This was the verdict of a federal jury, returned last night and unsealed today before Judge Mack in the Federal Court here.

Counsel for Mrs. Wilkennin filed notice of an appeal.

## MINIMUM TEACHERS' WAGE IN RHODE ISLAND FAVERED

Special Commission in Report to Legislature Says Failure to Fix Substantial Pay Is a Cause of Unsatisfactory Conditions

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 1 (Special Correspondence)—Failure to fix substantial pay for teachers, lack of uniformity in the educational policy of cities and towns and the need of a more definite establishment of the responsibilities of both state and municipal school authorities, are set forth in the report of the special state commission on public school finances and administration as reasons for the unsatisfactory conditions existing in Rhode Island's educational system. The commission, which has just filed its report with the General Assembly, asserts that the absence and obsolescence of the law prevents the state board of education from exercising its full power for conservation of educational interests.

The report advocates an increased appropriation for teachers' salaries by the state and the establishing of a minimum salary for teachers to be paid by compulsion of law in all schools. It is suggested that the minimum salary per year be \$250, which is higher than many of the towns of the state are now paying young teachers.

Immediate increase of the state's annual appropriation for teacher salaries from \$110,000 to \$270,000 is urged. The recommendation is the minimum, while it feels that no less than \$300,000 is needed. It cautions that such a large sum would not be available. The commission proposes to increase state aid to cities and towns

but to require a strict compliance with the state school laws and to penalize those towns, which do not comply, by withholding state aid.

The commission points to the fact that the amount of \$120,000 for state aid to public schools was fixed in 1886 and that since then the appropriation has not been increased. The State, however, has appropriated specifically other funds to meet requirements of schools.

The commission determines that a fixed minimum salary for teachers is important to increasing the efficiency of the teaching staff in every school. In its investigation the commission found that exemptions from taxation on the claim that properties were used for school purposes, are common and that it was commonly found that, while the holders of such properties profit by this clause in the law, they ignore the state educational authorities. Amendments to the law to furnish means for determining whether such exemptions are proper or not are recommended. A more rigid enforcement of the tax law in this respect, the commission points out, will provide funds needed for increased appropriations without requiring any increase in taxation.

The commission, which was raised in the General Assembly on April 23, 1920, is composed of Senator Howard W. Furness, Representative Frederick S. Peck, Tax Commissioner Zenos W. Bliss, Public Utilities Commissioner William C. Bliss and Commissioner of Education Walter H. Ranger.

## B&M Would Desert Lake Winnebago

Railroad Wants to Discontinue the Operation of Steamers

LACONIA, N. H., March 1 (Special Correspondence)—The Boston & Maine railroad is seeking permission from the New Hampshire Public Service Commission to discontinue the operation of steamships on Lake Winnebago and the commission is engaged in hearing evidence for and against the petition, the business men of the lake region being opposed to the move.

Summer residents of New Hampshire have for many years enjoyed steamship travel over the picturesque waters as a feature of the shore resorts, the largest of the boats being the M. Washington, which is said to have conveyed over 500,000 summer visitors. The railroad opened about \$75,000 for the boat originally and now seeks consent to sell to a private owner for \$3000 for the reason, according to the railroad, that the boat service is operated at a loss on account of the cost of coal and the fact that railroad scales of wages have to be paid the boatmen. A private operator would not be bound by the railroad wage scale.

Protestants against the petition claim that the boat service has been profitable to the Boston & Maine and that the petition to discontinue, if granted, will result in a loss eventually of all means of tourist transportation on Lake Winnebago.

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(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

## COMMITTEE AGREES TO ELIMINATE CASH FEATURE OF BONUS

Members of Sub-Organization of House Ways and Means Committee Unanimous in Decision

WASHINGTON, March 2—Unanimous agreement to eliminate the cash feature of the soldiers' bonus except in the case of men whose adjusted service pay would not exceed \$50 was reported today by the special sub-committee of members of the House Ways and Means Committee, to which the whole bonus question was referred yesterday.

In lieu of cash for the other service men it was agreed to add a new provision to the bonus bill under which the men accepting adjusted service certificates could borrow immediately on them certificates from banks a sum equal to 50 per cent of the total adjusted service pay, computed at the rate of \$1 a day for domestic service and \$1.25 a day for foreign service.

This official statement of the agreement of the sub-committee was issued by Chairman Fordney.

The sub-committee consisting of Chairman Fordney, Messrs. Green, Longworth, Hawley, Treadway, and Copley have tentatively agreed upon and prepared a provision to be submitted which in substance is as follows:

"The elimination of the cash feature of the bonus bill where the veterans are entitled to more than \$50 adjusted service pay, but adding a new loan provision to the adjusted service certificate title which will enable holders of such certificates to borrow from any National bank or bank or trust company incorporated under the laws of any state 50 per cent of the sum of the adjusted service pay prior to September 30, 1925. This date was fixed because after that time the bill as originally drafted by the committee provides for a larger percentage of loan by the government, and has not been changed by the sub-committee."

Chairman Fordney said this plan was expected to meet with general approval since it enabled the soldiers who may be in need to obtain cash immediately after the issuance of the certificates, would relieve the treasury of any large cash payment during the enormous refunding operations which must be carried out in the next two years, and would place no additional tax burden upon the public.

Many details of the proposed amendment to the bonus bill remain to be worked out and Mr. Fordney said it probably would be a week before the plan was ready for submission to the entire Republican membership of the committee. He declared that there would be provisions safeguarding the rights of the holders of the certificates and limiting the amount of interest which the banks could charge for the loans.

Governor Harding of the Federal Reserve Board, was before the sub-committee today discussing the interest and other questions. It was suggested that the interest rate should not exceed a figure greater than 3 per cent above the rediscount rate of the regional reserve banks.

Under another tentative provision being considered the title to the certificates could not be disposed of by the service men. The loans could be made only by national or state banks and trust companies, the idea being, Mr. Fordney explained, to prevent the certificates falling into the hands of loan sharks.

If the loans advanced by the banks were not paid by the service men on Sept. 1, 1925, the banks could make demand upon the treasury for the amount due by the service man plus interest at what would be made the legal rate in the law.

Before obtaining any money from the treasury the banks would have to submit affidavits that they had not charged more than the legal rates of interest. Where a greater charge was made penalties would be provided.

It was explained that the \$50 cash payment was retained in the bill because the men entitled to only this amount undoubtedly would prefer the cash to a 20-year certificate. It was estimated that the cost to the treasury in paying this amount would be around \$16,000,000.

## ANTI-SALOON MEN READY TO FIGHT

WASHINGTON, March 2—The Anti-Saloon League is ready to use all its power in fighting beer and wine candidates for Congress in the forthcoming elections. Wayne B. Wheeler, counsel for the league, said yesterday. He admitted that several "beer and wine organizations" have sprung up recently, but declared they were of a "mushroom variety."

Mr. Wheeler believes the next Congress will be "drier" than the present one.

"Public sentiment throughout the country, and this includes the so-called 'wet' states, is demanding strict enforcement of prohibition," he said.

New Jersey Dry Bills Passed TRENTON, N. J., March 2 (Special)—The five Hobart bills, a part of the Republican program for the enforcement of the Volstead act, have been passed by the Assembly by a vote of 35 to 12 on each measure. The amendments are designed to meet the requirements of the Eighteenth Amendment and are as follows: The first bill amends the Volstead act to overcome the constitutional difficulties encountered in the Van Ness Law.



Crowd of bank depositors on State House steps on way to demand of Governor their money held in closed trust companies

## RATES ATTACKED BY NEW ENGLAND

Complaint to Interstate Commerce Commission Charges Discrimination

WASHINGTON, March 2 (Special Correspondence)—A novel policy of naming rural highways is to be submitted to the annual meetings of New Hampshire towns on March 14, in accordance with an act of the last Legislature giving authority for the naming of highways by joint action of the state highway commissioner and selectmen of towns.

The policy will be the application of distinctive names to country roads, the same as streets in a city are named or numbered. The lack of names in rural districts of New England, and in fact in most parts of the country, has long been noticeable.

In the complaint, "differential territory" is described as the area between a line running from Pittsburgh to Buffalo on the east, the Mississippi River on the west, the Ohio River on the south and a line drawn from Dubuque to Chicago and the Great Lakes on the north. Port differentials are also prevalent in the territory where the Mississippi River is in the middle. In the complaint, roads are drawn from a combination of rates at Mississippi gateways, and correction of port differentials would tend to correct unequal rates in this territory, it is declared.

The complaint, drawn by the law firm of Clark & Larré, the senior member of which is Edgar E. Clark, former chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission, was lodged against 67 railroads serving the Atlantic seaboard ports by the following commercial organizations of New England: Maritime Association of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, Associated Industries of Massachusetts, Fall River Chamber of Commerce, New Bedford Chamber of Commerce, New London Chamber of Commerce, Providence Chamber of Commerce, and Portland Chamber of Commerce.

The differentials are declared to be especially burdensome to New England in competing for traffic in grain and its products. In the autumn of 1921 Boston handled only 2 per cent of the grain exported through Atlantic ports. There has been no formal review for 10 years of the rate structure to which New England interests object, and within that time "limitations on the commission's power which existed when the situation was previously reviewed" have been displaced by grants of power deliberately made by Congress to insure complete justice and the preservation of the public interest.

New England organizations charge that the port differentials are entirely arbitrary; that they do not reflect and are not intended to reflect differences in transportation conditions; that they had their origin in rate wars between individual railroads and that they were established and have been maintained primarily in the interest of individual railroads.

"That, under the present law, the paramount consideration of public interest is controlling, and interests of individual carriers must be subordinated thereto; that, in the Interstate Commerce Act and in the Merchant Marine Act, Congress has declared its policy to encourage and develop water transportation and to foster and preserve in full vigor both rail and water transportation, not through the ports of Baltimore and Philadelphia, but through all ports of the United States.

Harding Decision Rests on Dr. Work for Postmaster-General Portfolio Committee Agrees to Eliminate Cash Feature of Soldiers' Bonus

Minimum Teachers' Wage in Rhode Island Declared Still to Be Exceedingly Firm

New Bedford Shipping Increases as Port Development Work is Continued

Paris Tax Called Less than German

Poles Seek Share in Russian Trade

Polish Population Wins Lithuanian Elections

Spain Now Occupies Land Held Centuries

Oratory Precedes British Election

Women Becoming Active in British Political Life

Secondary School Teachers to Meet

Alleged Discrimination by Post Office Department in Violation of Mr. Hays' Order

Workers in Municipal League of New York Withdrawn

Sheppard-Towner Bill Sup- port

Shipping News

Real Estate

Trust Companies Report Reduced Earnings

Business Trend in New England

Stock Market Quotations

Big Earnings of Standard Oil of Indiana

Liquidation in Labor is Slow

Pierce-Arrow Has Difficult Year

Sporting

Harvard Gymnastic Team

Layton Retains Billiard Title

Spelman Wins Third Straight

Eagles Play Ramblers Tonight

Tech Wrestlers Defeat Harvard

Features

The Household

The New England House, Boston, Soon to Close

## UNIQUE SITUATION FACES INCOMING CANADIAN HOUSE

(Continued from Page 1)

was ready to grant to Mr. Creerar and his followers a fair share of the positions in the cabinet, but insisted that the new government should be a "Liberal and not a Coalition government." Mr. Creerar, while sympathetic with the proposal, was unable to guarantee delivery of his party behind the Liberals in the event of his entry into the new administration.

### Progressives Sympathetic Role

Notwithstanding the failure of these negotiations and notwithstanding the fact that the Hon. Charles Stewart, Minister of the Interior, and former Premier of Alberta, was forced to find a seat in Quebec owing to the refusal of the Progressives in his own province to open a seat for him, the Hon. T. A. Creerar has made it fairly plain that the role of the Progressives in the coming session of Parliament will be one of sympathetic cooperation with the government—so long as government shows an inclination to carry out the policies laid down by the Liberal convention of 1919. A further condition of support is the immediate declaration on the part of the King Government of its readiness to consolidate the Canadian National Railways with the Grand Trunk Railway.

On the tariff question the platforms of the Liberal and Progressive parties approximate; they are both for a reduction downward in the interest of the producer and consumer. The present Minister of Finance, the Hon. W. S. Fielding, was the chief Canadian signatory of the Reciprocity Treaty of 1911, and is still firmly convinced of the economic soundness of the proposal. The Progressive Party is with him in this respect, and is fairly well confident that under the financial leadership of Mr. Fielding, tariff matters will be adjusted so far as possible to the general advantage of the Dominion. With regard to the tariff, however, it is not expected that the hand of the government will be forced during the coming session.

### Government's Railway Policy

The railway problem promises to be the piece de resistance during the coming session. Mr. Meighen stands for the immediate consolidation of the Canadian National system with the Grand Trunk, though he had it in his power himself to bring consolidation about for over a year and did not do so. Hon. T. A. Creerar and his forces believe that government ownership of railways in the dominion can only be fairly tried out through the amalgamation of the Nationals and the Grand Trunk under common management. It is also claimed in certain quarters that the present management of the Nationals which is strongly "Canadian Northern" in complexion, should be abolished, and that a new and independent management should be substituted.

The policy of the government in this respect is at present a profound secret. It, however, the new Parliament of Canada is not informed on March 8 through the Governor-General, of the intention of the government to bring about an immediate or early amalgamation of the National Railways under joint management, a situation may conceivably arise whereby two forces, otherwise antagonistic, may fuse for the overthrow of a government, and the precipitation of another general federal election.

There is this, however, to be said regarding the situation: The precipitation of an early general election might conceivably work to the advantage of the party in power, and result in the increasing of its present majority to the extent that Mr. King would emerge with a clear plurality over all.

## QUEENSTOWN SERVICE WILL BE RESUMED

Passenger service between Boston and Liverpool via Queenstown will be resumed by the White Star line on April 29, with the sailing from Boston of the steamship Canopic, it was announced today. The Canopic was in service between Boston and Mediterranean ports until recently, and has been reconditioned at Liverpool. It will carry cabin and third-class passengers only in the new service, and on her first trip will call at Halifax. This line's Boston-Liverpool passenger service was discontinued because of the war.

### EVENTS TONIGHT

Reciprocity Club of Boston, annual ladies' night dinner, Governor Cox to make address; Henry J. Ryan to speak on "Americanization" and Joseph Warner of Taunton to be toastmaster; Hotel Westminster to be host.

Rotary Club, dinner to the Rev. John M. Phillips; Prof. Albert Bushnell Hart of Harvard; Dr. Edward Cummings and John J. Martin of Boston to make addresses; Hotel Somerset, 6:30 o'clock.

Lowell Institute Lecture: Prof. William Morton Wheeler of Harvard on "Wasps, Solitary and Social"; Huntington Hall, 7:30 o'clock.

Drama League of Boston, dinner to Joseph Schmidkraut and Miss Eva Le Gallienne; Twentieth Century Club, 3 Joy Street, 5:30 o'clock.

Y. M. C. A. Huntington Avenue: Philanthropic Society meeting with lecture by Prof. F. W. Cope on "The Problem of How to Study," Conference Room, 7:30 o'clock.

Philanthropic Society, meeting in the parlor, 7 o'clock.

Boston Wool Trade Association of Boston, banquet and entertainment; Copley Plaza, Hotel, 6:30 o'clock.

Merchant Tailors Exchange, dinner; Hotel Belvedere, 6:30 o'clock.

Boston City Club, lecture by Dr. Jonathan C. Day on "The Kentucky Mountaineers," 8 o'clock.

Pianist Solodky Orchestra at Harvard University, concert; Boston City Club, 8 o'clock.

Boston Public Library: Illustrated lecture by Frederick Parsons on "The Medieval Glass of France," Part I and the Medieval Glass of England, 8 o'clock.

Royal Arsenum of Boston, dinner; Hotel Bellevue, 4:30 o'clock.

Y. M. C. A. Cambridge: Horace T. C. Hill on "Talking to Win," 7:30 o'clock.

Past Presidents Association of Boston, dinner; Copley Plaza Hotel, 8 o'clock.

## LOVE FOR CHILD A SAVING FORCE

Worker Among Children Says They Are Potent Factor

"Children can be used as a most potent factor of redemption, among irresponsible people who come under the jurisdiction of the State," said Robert L. Flemming, treasurer of the New Jersey State Board of Children's Guardians, addressing a meeting of the Social Service Council of Unitarian Women in the Arlington Street church today. Mr. Flemming is president of the Jersey City Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Children and has a record of accomplishments in preventing the breaking up of families. His talk was on "The Family Rather Than the Child as a Unit of Welfare Work."

"Parents," said Mr. Flemming, "will make stupendous efforts to better themselves rather than relinquish their children. The almshouses of New Jersey have been purified and the number of people applying to them has been decreased greatly since we decreed that children whose parents were in an almshouse should become wards of a state board."

"We have proved beyond the slightest doubt that it is a fallacy to hold heredity responsible for a child's destiny. When we have taken them away from their parents early enough and put them in wholesome foster homes, our wards have grown into useful citizens. An important reason for our success is that New Jersey does not pay foster parents to care for a child. We work only with men and women desirous of caring for a state child because they want to help him."

## GOVERNOR HEARS DEPOSITORS' PLEA

(Continued from Page 1)

executive League and were addressed briefly on the steps by Wilbur L. Drew, legislative agent of the league, Mrs. John J. Dixon, the league secretary, and John J. Dixon, who headed the committee that called on the Governor, the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House. The committee included, besides Mr. and Mrs. Dixon and Mr. Drew, Miss Arline Kleiman, Abraham Yesner, Samuel Freiberger, Nathan Gardenburg and James Palotta, and had been appointed at a mass meeting in Fenwick Hall on the preceding evening, where arrangements were perfected for the gathering at the State House.

### Depositors Urged to Be Active

While forbidden to parade in the State House, most of the group of depositors went inside individually after a time, but there was no demonstration beyond an occasional group of depositors talking with some member of House or Senate. A little group waited outside the executive department to hear what the committee had to report after seeing the Governor. This committee made a brief statement to the people still waiting on the front steps of the State House and Mr. Dixon, who was spokesman, urged the depositors to take an active interest in the matter.

"It is for your interests we are doing anything if you do not back us up. When the Wasserman bill, to provide that the State should take over the closed companies and pay depositors in full, was up for hearing before the legislative committee on Banks and Banking, the only ones to appear in favor of it were Mr. Drew here and Mrs. Dixon and myself. We have presented a redraft of this bill. If you want it to pass come up here and say so."

## LADY RHONDDA IS FIRST WOMAN TO SIT IN HOUSE OF LORDS

LONDON, March 2 (By The Associated Press)—The petition of Lady Rhondda to sit in the House of Lords was granted by the committee on privileges of the House of Lords today. She will be the first woman to sit in the Upper House of the British Parliament, as Lady Astor was in the Lower Chamber.

After Lady Rhondda's right to the present title was established by the committee, her counsel argued that the Sex Disqualification Removal Act had clearly applied to a case like the present, and that the disability existing in the past now being removed Lady Rhondda was entitled to sit in the House of Lords. The attorney general on behalf of the crown, said he raised no objection to the petition, which was therefore granted.

## STATE JUDGE HOLDS DEFENDANT FOR FEDERAL GRAND JURY

(Continued from Page 1)

the petition for dismissal entered by Harold A. Leventhal, counsel for the defense.

### Liquor Ordered Held

The arrest of Mr. Goulié, it was brought out in the trial, was first made on Feb. 2 by the Cambridge police on a search warrant issued by Judge Stone. Police headquarters had heard a rumor that Mr. Goulié was to receive a shipment of pure alcohol in gallon cans which he would sell at his house, and as this is contrary to a state law as well as the Volstead Act, the warrant was issued and the search made.

The large shipment of gallon cans was not found, but in their place was a number of five-gallon cans, such as alcohol sales are generally made in. Mr. Goulié asserted that the alcohol was solely for his private consumption, and as no proof could be made that he had sold or exposed for sale any part of his stock he was declared not guilty. When he held the defendant for the Federal Court Judge Stone

## SARWAT PASHA ACCEPTS OFFICE

Egyptian Leader Undertakes to Form Ministry in Response to Sultan's Request

LONDON, March 2 (Special Cable)

Field Marshal Allenby, British High Commissioner in Egypt, has carried Egyptian public opinion by the concessions he took to Cairo from London and Sarwat Pasha has now accepted the Sultan's invitation to form a ministry, thereby fulfilling his side of the Anglo-British understanding.

The new Egyptian Cabinet is influential and the letter Sarwat Pasha addressed to the Sultan announcing his acceptance of the office outlines a policy of moderation which promises to end the deadlock in administration hitherto so complete.

One of the first tasks set itself by the new government is the drafting of a constitution to reform the franchise and establish parliamentary control of administration. Sarwat Pasha himself, besides the office of Prime Minister, undertakes the ministry of foreign affairs concerned with the charge of consular and diplomatic representatives abroad, consistent with Egypt's new status of independence.

The popular reception accorded Field Marshal Allenby alike at Alexandria and on his arrival at Cairo, where he is now residing, was most cordial and indicates that the experiment of grafting western democratic methods upon the old stock of oriental despotism has undoubtedly started favorably. It has now to be seen to what extent, when the glamour of initiation is passed, Sarwat Pasha and his popular-elected colleagues will be able to retain control of the extremely volatile element in the young Egyptian party, wherein their own ascendancy largely depends.

### Disturbances at Tanta

LONDON, March 2 (By The Associated Press)—Three persons were reported killed and 24 others injured in a disturbance this morning at Tanta, Egypt, 55 miles north of Cairo, says a Central News dispatch from Cairo. Native soldiers quelled the disturbance and restored order.

## SPLIT LOOMS IN BRITISH COALITION

Question as to Who Shall Determine Coalition Policy

LONDON, March 1 (Special Cable)—

The information cabled to The Christian Science Monitor Monday that the Prime Minister, Mr. Lloyd George had threatened his resignation to Tory leaders, has reached today's afternoon papers and is featured as a first-class political sensation. The immediate question, as indicated yesterday, is whether Mr. Lloyd George or Sir George Younger, the "die-hard" chief of the Unionist political machine, shall determine the coalition electoral policy.

The tendency toward Coalition disintegration was given a terrific impetus when the Premier was at Cannes by Sir George's public revolt against a February election, which is seemingly certain that the Unionist Cabinet Ministers will uphold Mr. Lloyd George, the crisis looks momentarily more like a split between moderate Unionism and the "die-hard" element which is horrified at the Liberalism of the government's foreign policy in Ireland, Egypt and India, than a split between Mr. Lloyd George and Unionist fellow ministers.

The "die-hards" claim Younger is indorsed by 80 per cent of the Unionist electorate, but this is certainly a delusion.

A question also involved in the crisis is the formation of a center party favored by Mr. Lloyd George and the Unionist ministers versus a return to old party lines favored by the "die-hards."

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### New State Employment Office

A new state employment office has been established at 25 Tremont Street to place men and women in clerical and other mercantile situations. Brig. Gen. E. Leroy-Sweetser, Commissioner of Labor and Industries, announced yesterday. Miss Kathryn J. Sullivan of Dorchester will be in charge of the new office.

### Right of State Court

"Unless the State Legislature passes specific legislation ordering it otherwise, state courts have a right to exercise authority conferred upon them by Congress, and in this case I believe I have the right to find probable cause for violation of a federal law and hold this man for the Federal court," Judge Stone declared. "The Commonwealth of Massachusetts has passed no legislation restricting me from doing this."

The next step in the proceeding against Mr. Goulié is as yet uncertain, as his counsel has not determined in what direction he will appeal the case. Several avenues are open. Harold J. Caverly, legal adviser to the Federal prohibition forces, who represented the government at the trial, asserted it is possible that the case may go either to the United States courts or to the Superior and Supreme courts of the Commonwealth.

The large shipment of gallon cans was not found, but in their place was a number of five-gallon cans, such as alcohol sales are generally made in.

Mr. Goulié asserted that the alcohol was solely for his private consumption, and as no proof could be made that he had sold or exposed for sale any part of his stock he was declared not guilty. When he held the defendant for the Federal Court Judge Stone

## JAILS INSPECTED BY NEW ATTORNEYS

Mr. O'Brien Sends His Assistants on Tour of the State

Thomas C. O'Brien, district attorney, is determined that his assistants, new and old, shall be thoroughly conversant with conditions existing at state prison, Charles Street Jail and Deer Island and the reformatories at Concord and Sherborn before they make any recommendations for the commitment of prisoners. To that end he dispatched the assistants on a prison tour today.

Henry P. Fielding, Donald M. Lyons, Robert Robinson, Maurice Caro, and Peter F. McCarthy, assistant district attorneys, took in state prison as the first visiting assignment and were to visit Deer Island if they had time. Daniel W. Casey, engaged in court, will do his visiting later. The other assistants will visit the reformatory tomorrow and Saturday they go to Bridgewater to visit the state farm.

Mr. O'Brien announced that he will place two assistants in each session of the criminal court so that one may prepare a case while the other is trying the preceding case. Attorneys will not be allowed to interfere with the assistants engaged in court. Assistant District Attorney McCarty will have charge of the trial, and cases will be marked up solely by him. The other assistants will not be allowed to grant continuances. Assistant district attorneys will not be allowed to nol pross in cases of felonies or cases in which there is immorality charged without consulting their superior.

In order to facilitate the disposal of a number of cases which await final disposition because of the return of guilty verdicts on pleas of guilty, Judge Bishop has consented to sit next week for this purpose only.

## RECIPROCITY NOT FAVORED

Canadian Envoy Advised Congress Is Opposed

WASHINGTON, March 2—William S. Fielding, who came to Washington several days ago in the interest of a general tariff reciprocity agreement between the United States and Canada, has been advised by congressional leaders that Congress does not look with favor at this time on such an agreement.

Mr. Fielding has been in conference on the subject with Joseph W. Fordney, chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, who today expressed unalterable opposition to the 1911 reciprocity act.

Opposition to any general reciprocity agreement with Canada was voiced today by Senator P. O. McCumber, chairman of the Senate Finance Committee.

"Canada has only agricultural products to send to the United States under such an agreement," said Senator McCumber, "and we have an exportable surplus of such commodities."

Senator McCumber said the United States had made a definite profit to Canada which that country had specifically refused to accept, and that since then tariff legislation had been enacted without reference to the 1911 act.

Repeal of the act is provided for in the so-called permanent tariff bill passed by the House last year and now under consideration by the Senate Finance Committee.

## MR. POINCARE SAYS PEACE FRENCH AIM

PARIS, March 2 (Special Cable)—

The imperialism of France," said Raymond Poincaré to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor and other journalists who met him at luncheon, "is an old scarecrow which long ago was laid to rest near the tomb of Napoleon. There is not a single Frenchman who thinks of making war today or tomorrow. No one dreams of annexations. We wait upon peace."

The French Premier was particularly desirous of removing misconceptions that have lately sprung up in America about the rôle and ideals of France, who had no other thought than to develop civilization, help industrial and social progress and have courteous relations with the whole world. She did everything to prevent international conflict, but the victim of inexcusable aggression and devastating invasion, she resolved not to lay her arms till after victory.

"During the making of peace," continued M. Poincaré, "she sought no territorial advantage, simply claiming the provinces snatched from her by force and asking that the damage should be repaired. Her ambition is simply to obtain the reparations due and security promised."

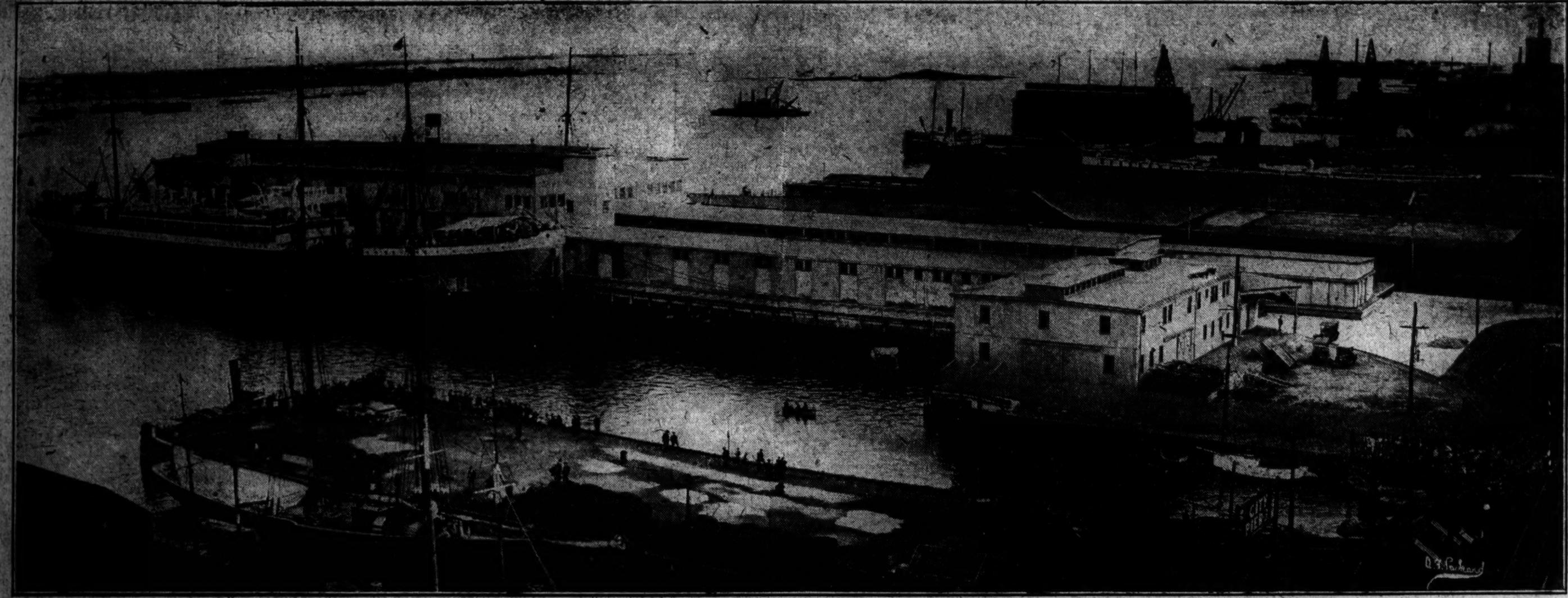
Please at the opportunity of conveying a direct message to America, which would dissipate the effects of anti-French propaganda, he called the attention of the representative of The Christian Science Monitor and others to the fact that generals in France make no war-like speeches. Marshals in France do not seek publicity and popularity. They respect civil power and free institutions, remaining modest and disciplined soldiers. Where was there justification for this allegation?

"We are not guaranteed against aggression," he added, "by a surrounding sea like England, not by the absence of dangerous neighbors like the United States. We must take precautions. We cannot rewrite history, nor modify geography." He appealed to writers to show in a clear light the true face of France.

### SCHOOLS

Study Accounting Under the Personal Direction of WALTER S. MORGAN, C.P.A.

Formerly of Pace Institute (Boston) Morgan School of Accounting & Finance 227 Tremont St., Boston, Mass.



Photograph by A. F. Packard.

Panorama view of New Bedford Harbor as it is today with the new State Pier, completed two years ago, which has resulted in greatly increasing the port business

## GRIP ON EGYPT BY BRITAIN SAID STILL TO BE VERY FIRM

Near Eastern Authorities in Washington Assert Mr. Lloyd George's Declaration in Parliament Does Not Bestow "Independence" on Country

BY FREDERIC WILLIAM WILE  
(Copyright, 1922, Public Ledger Company)

WASHINGTON, March 1.—Not es-sentially to grant "independence" to Egypt, but to buttress the quaking walls of the British Empire, is regarded by many persons in Washington as the real motive of the termination of the British protectorate over the land of the Pharaohs. Viewed in that light, American and foreign diplomats pronounce the action just taken by the Lloyd George Government as historic and far-reaching in character. What Ireland won a short while ago, Egypt has now achieved and India is not likely much longer to be denied. That, in Washington's opinion, is what Great Britain's decision means. It is, in other words, a gesture of generosity, or a shrewd measure of self-preservation.

Virtually all of the burning questions of European and Asiatic politics are wrapped up with the Egyptian situation. In the Near East the specter of more war between Greece and Turkey, with its incalculable possibilities of embroiling greater powers again terrifies the chancelleries of Europe. The menace is a direct outgrowth of what Muhammadan India considers the "perfidy" of David Lloyd George.

### Reason for Feeling of Revolt

That dominating portion of India which is Islamic and acknowledges the sovereignty of the Caliphate, or Turkish Empire, has not forgiven and will not forgive the British Prime Minister for agreeing, in the Treaty of Sèvres, after the world war, to assign Thrace to Greece. Indians declare they were given a solemn promise from the British Government that such "home lands" of Turkey would not be snatched from the Islamic realm. Great Britain is not in a position to undo the Treaty of Sèvres and keep her promise to her hundreds of millions of Muhammadan subjects in India. Her inability to do so, as Mr. Asatri, India's representative at the Washington Conference, publicly said on repeated occasions, is the primary reason for the growing feeling of revolt against British domination in India.

Thus some authorities feel that the British Government, with its genius for compromise, seeks to appease the Muhammadan universe with Egyptian independence. The people of Egypt, like the Islamic population of India, are loyal to the Caliphate, even though Egyptian soldiers fought under allied banners in the world war after the Turks assailed the British on the Suez Canal.

### Authorities Somewhat Skeptical

Whether the termination of the British protectorate over Egypt which was originally intended purely as a war measure, notification to that effect having been given to the United States Government in 1914—will appear either the Egyptians or their Indian coreligionists remains to be seen. Near Eastern authorities in Washington commented by the writer today were inclined to be skeptical. They said that the declaration made by Mr. Lloyd George in the House of Commons on Tuesday bestows anything but "sovereignty" or "independence" upon Egypt. By reserving to "British discretion" the defense of the Suez Canal, the protection of Egypt against all foreign aggression or interference, direct or indirect, and the protection of Egypt's foreign interests and foreign minorities, Near Eastern diplomats said the British Empire still exerts a firm grip on Egypt. The only time it was proposed to the British Cabinet was rejected by the British Cabinet, was licensed to the Platt amendment whereby the United States retained certain jurisdiction over the foreign and defense affairs of Cuba. The

appointed Irving H. Hayden of Quincy as assistant for the remainder of the session.

The bill relative to the investments of insurance companies roused debate. Senator Lewis Parkhurst moved reference to the next annual session for investigation. Senator Walter McLane pointed out that the bill is the result of a special investigation. The provision that Massachusetts companies be permitted to invest in the bonds of foreign companies was revived and defeated again, the motion to postpone defeated, and the bill was passed to be engrossed.

### QUOTAS ALLOTTED FOR CAMP DEVENS

Camp Devens will be open as a citizens' military training camp from May until early fall, the training courses for guardsmen to cover 16 days for each quota; and 30 days for officers in the reserve corps. An announcement of the allotment of quotas for Massachusetts men was issued from the army base yesterday, as follows:

	Red	White	Blue
Suffolk	248	50	5
Barnstable	8	8	1
Bristol	100	20	2
Dukes	2	4	1
Norfolk	68	4	4
Plymouth	46	11	2
Nantucket	2	2	1
Essex	146	26	3
Middlesex	231	45	4
Berkshire	35	8	1
Hampshire	90	17	2
Hampshire	21	6	1
Worcester	138	26	3
Franklin	15	5	1

Deliberate effort has been made to offset as much as possible the ill effects of what seemed, at times, to be policies discriminatory against commerce being financially able to avail

## The Washington Observer

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Washington, March 1.—SIR AUCKLAND GEDDES, the British Ambassador, will shortly undertake a voyage of discovery in America. He is going to cross the continent of the United States, that is to say, for the first time, and will visit the Pacific coast. The occasion of the expedition is an engagement to deliver an address at the fifty-fourth anniversary of the founding of the University of California, at Berkeley, on March 23. The states of Washington and Oregon probably will be included in the Ambassador's journey.

Sir Auckland Geddes likes talking to university men, of whom he himself is one by profession. California's great state institution, with its enrollment of nearly 13,000 undergraduates, is one of America's biggest.

President Harding, who delights to honor his personal friends, today named another one of them to federal office—Fred E. Scoby of San Antonio, Tex., to be Director of the Mint. He will succeed Raymond T. Baker of Nevada, who leaves office on March 17 after five years' service, the post being of that tenure. Mr. Scoby is from Ohio. His intimacy with the President dates from the time of Mr. Harding's entry into public life 22 years ago as a state Senator of Ohio, when Mr. Scoby was clerk of the Senate.

Other reports to the House included

orders for a statement from the Supervisor of Administration on all the forms of aid from the national government, and requesting the opinion of the Attorney-General on the constitutionality of the Sheppard-Towner Act. Leave to withdraw was given to the bill for equal pay for equal work for Boston school-teachers, irrespective of sex, and the question of transferring the supervision of bond and investment companies to the Department of Public Utilities was referred to the next annual session. Bills to reduce the war poll tax to \$2 and exempt war veterans were also referred over.

The Senate received the opinion of the attorney-general on the bill providing for the sale of ice from wagons by ticket. He ruled that the measure would be constitutional if it were changed to provide that ice may be sold either on payment of tickets or money so that the public will not be required to purchase tickets. A similar bill was defeated last year because of the hardship which buying tickets in advance would impose on people not in a position to advance the money.

Secretary Hughes, browed by Bermuda's sun, sends word to the State Department that he will be at his desk there next Monday, promptly to start in on the second year of his conduct of America's foreign affairs. Henry B. Fischer of Pennsylvania, who has been acting Secretary of State during the past three weeks, expects to leave for his new post, the ambassadorship to Belgium, within a month. The name of his successor as

## NEW BEDFORD SHIPPING SHOWS STEADY INCREASE

Three Ocean-Going Lines Now Make This City a Port of Call, as the Result of Development Work of the Past Few Years

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., March 1 (Special Correspondence)—Anticipating the movement for development of New England ports, New Bedford has been proceeding for a number of years in a quiet and orderly manner to develop its naturally advantageous facilities for shipping, with a result at the present time that no less than three important lines operating between the United States and foreign countries are making New Bedford a port of call. Since the completion of the State pier two years ago the use of the port by ocean-going vessels has greatly increased and the work for further development is still going on.

Located at the head of Buzzards Bay the New England harbor has one of the best geographic locations of the Atlantic seaboard. It is only 18 miles from the tracks of all coast and coastwise vessels passing outside Cape Cod and within seven miles of the line of all vessels passing through the Cape Cod Canal.

Deliberate effort has been made to offset as much as possible the ill effects of what seemed, at times, to be policies discriminatory against commerce being financially able to avail

itself of the shipping conditions of the port of New Bedford. The Board of Commerce at New Bedford does not believe that it takes a fanfare of noise to create business or that such a fanfare will even help materially toward the creation of business.

### Shipping Inducements

In order to induce shipping from New Bedford, conditions must be made to make shipping financially advantageous. New Bedford, as the other ports of New England, can hold its own on a fair competitive basis, but when it costs more per hundred pounds to ship cargo by way of New Bedford than it does to ship it by way of Baltimore or Philadelphia, there is no advantage to New Bedford.

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museums which hold records and collections of other days. But there is port business, a greater volume of it than most people suspect. There would be more if conditions warranted.

### Ready to Do Its Part

"New Bedford would do its part in making changes in the channel so that passenger and cargo boats which draw too much water to be advantageously docked there now would have no difficulty, said a Board of Commerce official to a representative of this paper." "But New Bedford itself is unable to fix fair freight rates. New Bedford well knows that its port is not functioning as it should. But the fact cannot be simply asserted and the situation automatically changed on the strength of it. As long as this differential of from 2 to 5 cents in favor of ports outside New England continues no New England port can function as it should. The only way the ports can function as they should is for them to make it worth the while of the steamship companies to direct business through them.

"All steamship companies are going to direct business by the cheapest course. In order to get export business it is necessary to create import business. The industrial population of New England brings thousands of freight cars here with raw materials for her industries. Return loads are smaller than they should be by reason of excessive freight rates. The ships of any number of companies will certainly include the New England ports in call when they are assured of export cargoes. The large amount of cotton consumed in New Bedford and nearby territory makes New Bedford the logical port for handling water-borne cotton. A million bales a year could be handled through New Bedford with appreciably more advantage than by any other port in New England. A considerable amount of cotton now comes to New Bedford but no such amount as that which would come if, by leveling freight rates, a regular direct service from the southern ports could be established.

"New Bedford will take care of its responsibilities as one of the major ports of New England when the differential is adjusted so that it is assured not only of large import but equally large export cargoes."

## INCREASED ACTIVITY IN BELTING DEMANDS

WORCESTER, Mass., March 2 (Special Correspondence)—An indication of increasing industrial activities throughout the greater part of the country is seen in the going on to full time of the Graton Knight Manufacturing Company, tanners and belt-makers, which is now operating its plant 50 hours a week. This is a vast improvement on conditions a few months ago and affects about 900 hands. According to Frank H. Willard of the company, the change for the better is due to a marked upward tendency in the belting business in the past fortnight.

The company, it was reported by officials, is receiving orders and contracts in increasing volume from New England and the eastern states as a whole, as well as the south and the Pacific coast, but the middle west continues less responsive. Foreign business is being received steadily, though not in large volumes. The Far East is buying fairly well, notably China, Japan and India, and more orders are coming from Europe.

**Mayor to Confer With Mr. Lodge**  
Mayor Curley announced last night that he would meet Senator Henry Cabot Lodge in Washington tomorrow to discuss how the Interstate Commerce Commission may be persuaded to abrogate the adverse freight differentials now operating against Boston and New England shipping.

**Brunswick Gets Decision**  
BRUNSWICK, Me., March 2.—The Bowdoin College debating team was awarded the decision over the team of Ripon College, Elgin, Wis., last night. The judges divided two to one. Bowdoin upheld the affirmative on a resolution for the passage of the bonus bill.

## TRADE FIGURES SHOW DECREASE IN CANADA

OTTAWA, Feb. 27 (Special Correspondence)—According to the trade statement issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics total imports for home consumption fell off by over \$55,000,000 during the 12 months just ended, as compared with the previous year, while imports in the 12 months ending Jan. 31, 1921, were nearly \$325,000,000 higher than in the 12 months preceding. Canadian exports during the 12 months ending Jan. 31, 1922, showed a decrease of more than \$480,000,000, as compared with the 12 months previous which, in turn, decreased by more than \$525,000,000 from the totals of the 12 months ended Jan. 31, 1920.

Total imports for the 12 months ending January, 1920 were \$970,779,210; 1921, \$1,305,593,895; 1922, \$778,702,513. Total exports in the same periods were \$1,219,015,187; 1921, \$1,263,221,401; 1922, \$781,858,107.

*Garrison's*  
Broadway at Ninth  
NEW YORK

Getting down to facts in the March Sale of China and Housewares

More than a thousand dinner sets will be 20 to 50 per cent. less.

Fancy china will be 20 to 50 per cent. less.

Glass and artwares will be 20 to 50 per cent. less.

Kitchen wares will be 20 to 50 per cent. less.

Lamps and shades will be 1/4 to 1/2 less.

For instance the entire second gallery of the New Building is given over to the china, glassware and lamps.

Two-thirds of the seventh gallery of the New Building is devoted to housewares.

If there is a better variety elsewhere in the United States at the present writing, we would like to hear about it.

## PARIS TAX CALLED LESS THAN GERMAN

Doctor Hermes Says Allies Have a Lighter Proportional Burden to Carry

BERLIN, Jan. 31 (Special Correspondence)—The debate on the budget which opened in the Reichstag on the day following the dispatch of the German Reparations note to Paris was notable for the delivery of two speeches, that by Dr. Hermes, the Finance Minister, and that of Herr Philip Scheidemann, the Majority Socialist, who no longer holds office.

Dr. Hermes, whose speech was delivered on the day on which he announced his refusal of the offer to go as German Ambassador to Washington, is of the Center or Roman Catholic Party, a man of much ability, particularly in the domain of finance, but politically far to the Right. He proved beyond doubt that only a very great effort will enable the country to balance the budget for the coming year, quite apart, of course, from its obligations in the matter of reparations.

## Faced by Deficit

The budget plan for 1922, said Dr. Hermes, was obviously determined by the terrible financial burdens which the Peace Treaty imposed on the German people. While a surplus of about 16,000,000 marks of paper marks might be expected so far as the ordinary internal budget was concerned, a deficit, unless a loan for the purpose could be floated, of 171,000,000 marks in the matter of reparations, confronted the German Treasury.

The attempt made during 1922, he said, to fulfill the Peace Treaty conditions had resulted in the catastrophic collapse of the mark and the result of that collapse had been to make budgeting an extremely uncertain affair. The new budget proposals, he insisted, included taxation plans quite unique in the history of finance, no less a sum than 100,000,000 marks paper marks having to be extracted from the German taxpayer.

An interesting passage in the speech was that devoted to a comparative examination of the tax burdens of Great Britain, France, and Germany. He said that the method of comparing respective taxation, which had been frequently adopted in England and more particularly in France, namely of reckoning the mark at its normal value, was an utterly false one. The only honest and accurate way, he insisted, of comparing taxation was to determine the proportion of taxes paid to income earned.

## Heavier Tax Alleged

Reckoning on that basis, he continued, it would be found that, whereas a German whose income was 30,000 marks a year paid 2000 marks in taxation, that income was freed from taxation alike in England and France.

A similar state of things obtained in those countries. Thus, a German who earned 1,000,000 marks yearly was called on to pay an income tax of 35.5 per cent, whereas an Englishman would have to pay 33.4 per cent, and a Frenchman only 25.3 per cent.

Dr. Hermes discussed the vexed question of the flight of capital, measures against which had been insistently demanded by the entente. He admitted that the flight of capital had taken place but maintained that a solution of the problem could only be effectively reached through international agreement.

At the same time he indicated that the German Government had not been idle on the point, and that negotiations with Czechoslovakia and other countries was in progress.

## WOMEN BECOMING ACTIVE IN BRITISH POLITICAL LIFE



From photograph © Gainsborough Studios

Miss May P. Grant  
Coalition Liberal candidate for South East Leeds

## Supporter of Mr. Lloyd George Explains Her Reasons for Entering Politics—Is an Advocate of Equal Rights

LONDON, Feb. 3 (Special Correspondence)—The rumored general election—when it comes—will be notable for the number of women candidates who will contest seats for all the political parties. Miss May Pollock Grant will contest South East Leeds in the Coalition Liberal interest and in the following interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor she relates how she came to be elected parliamentary candidate for this constituency.

"I have always been interested in politics since I was a child," Miss Grant said. "They were talked about in my home, a Scottish manse. Though my father was a Canadian, he was educated at Edinburgh University and after some missionary work in India settled in Scotland.

"I began my political career as a suffragette, a member of the W. S. P. U. Really this is just the logical sequence to my work there. I dropped the suffrage agitation as soon as the war broke out, and my chief work was as a policewoman in the Women's Police Service, and was carried on principally in factories for high explosives.

"Since the war I have been studying politics and speaking for the Coalition Liberals. Then it suddenly occurred to me that I should like to stand for Parliament, though at that time there seemed not the remotest possibility of my being adopted.

"Why am I a Coalition Liberal, you ask? Because it is bigger than any of the little groups, and I am after the biggest idea. The Coalition Lib-

erals are hoping to run at least three other women candidates, and Mrs. Coombes Tenant has already been adopted for the Forest of Dean.

"About my political ideals? Well, I am not standing as a woman—I am standing as a human. And my idea is that I want to see sex equalization in public life. I think that women will bring a spirit of cooperation into politics.

"But people say women can't cooperate!" interjected the interviewer.

"Oh, yes; but that's nonsense. I am standing definitely not only for cooperation between the sexes, but the classes and nations of the world. I also stand for freedom, and there my Liberalism comes in. Freedom for the individual to develop himself as an individual and not as a cog in a Socialist wheel."

## POLES SEEK SHARE IN RUSSIAN TRADE

Soviet Shops Are Reopening and Credit Need Grows

WARSAW, Feb. 3 (Special Correspondence)—The Bolsheviks are now yielding to the necessities of economic life all along the line. Agricultural statistics show that last year only 2,200,000,000 poods of seed were yielded, whereas before the war there was a yield of 4,500,000,000 (of which 600,000,000 poods were exported and 400,000,000 poods went to the towns.)

This was the reason of the change in economic front. This change was at first gradual, it was intended only to institute a system of exchange between the cooperatives of the town and villages, but this did not give the desired result. Thereupon, private initiative was admitted and also the lease of industrial enterprises.

The Soviets have proceeded so quickly in this direction that, whereas last year in October there was only a talk of workmen's unions (trusts) of five to six members, it has now come to companies of shareholders. In connection with this quick evolution trade also grows apace. Shops are eagerly seized, and the rent for a shop which last October amounted to 500,000 Soviet rubles now costs 140,000 rubles. Shops are leased by auction.

In the Ukraine 8000 industrial enterprises have been leased. These are chiefly enterprises working at local raw materials. The rent is paid in the form of from 2 to 40 per cent of the production.

In connection with this the need of credit has developed and as there are as yet no banks, this credit is enormously dear. It is granted at a rate of 2 per cent daily.

All the organizations conducting foreign trade, state as well as cooperative, are above all directed toward the supply of such articles as are needed in the villages. The country districts have a considerable amount of raw materials (skins, flax, hemp) by means of which they can pay for the goods and implements they need. It is said that in this year, after satisfying the needs of the inhabitants, it will be possible to export 2,000,000 skins.

Poland feels it should not delay commercial relations with Russia; it is felt that a commercial mission should be sent to Kiev consisting of representatives of industry and commerce. The Ukraine and Russia are gradually rebuilding their economic life. In Lodz, a Bolshevik Commercial Mission is already negotiating with the manufacturers of that town, and although they have not yet arrived at an agreement it is expected that they will do so shortly.

The Lithuanian Government has been requested by the Council of the League to send a delegation to participate in the consideration of the problem. The government intends to invite a representative of the Jewish community in Lithuania to join the delegation. It is possible that the Minister for Jewish affairs will be one of the members of the delegation.

## ORATORY PRECEDES BRITISH ELECTION

Lord Birkenhead Upholds Present Coalition and Assails Lord Grey's Policy

LONDON, Feb. 3 (Special Correspondence)—The series of political speeches, which has now run full circle through the parties, was set revolving again by Lord Birkenhead in a vigorous address in London recently. Not the least interesting part of the speech was that in which the Lord Chancellor rebuked the members of his own party who would wreck the Coalition and gave reasons for its continuance. The speech was further characterized by a somewhat bitter attack on Lord Grey's diplomacy.

Toward Lord Grey himself, Lord Birkenhead expressed personal respect, although he admitted being extremely annoyed by what he described as Lord Grey's "pontifical and impeccable omniscience."

Dealing with British pre-war diplomacy during the period in which Lord Grey had been Foreign Secretary, Lord Birkenhead asserted that Britain went into the war with a diplomacy that never suspected its possibility, and an army wholly unprepared for its outbreak.

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## MAYOR FINDS WORK FOR ABOUT 800 MEN

Five Concerns Promise Mr. Curley to Lay Four Miles of Wire Underground Yearly

Through the promises of the Edison Electric Illuminating Company, the Boston Elevated Railway Company, the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company, the Western Union Telegraph Company and the Postal Telegraph Company to place four miles of wires underground this year and for the succeeding four years, Mayor Curley sees opportunity for work for hundreds of men and the expenditure of many hundreds of thousands of dollars.

The Edison Company, for instance, plans to employ about 400 men in laying four miles of its heavy cables underground. It is estimated that this company will spend \$350,000 this year alone in that work.

The New England Telephone & Telegraph Company, which promised the Mayor to lay not less than four miles of underground wire conduits this year will employ about 100 men and expend something like \$40,000 on this improvement.

The Boston Elevated Company has appropriated \$100,000 for underground wire work this spring, summer and fall and will need not less than 75 men for many months for the work.

The Postal Telegraph Company has set aside \$75,000 to be expended in street wire work this year and its officials say it will employ at least 50 men in that work. The Western Union Company can be counted upon to devote from \$50,000 to \$75,000 to underground wire laying in Boston this year and the employment of from 50 to 75 men in this work.

Since work began in Boston by the public service corporations on underground wire and service conduits about 10 years ago some 60 miles of street wires have been placed underground and the unsightly poles have disappeared. The so-called downtown part of Boston is now entirely divested of these street obstructions. Joseph P. Manning, Commissioner of the Fire and Wire Department, estimates that about one-half of the wires in Boston streets have been placed underground.

Since the law requiring the burying of wires went into effect, the public service corporations, till the war had been placing five miles of their wires yearly beneath the surface. Then the war interrupted the work and no work was done in 1917, 1918 and 1919. A further exemption by reason of scarcity of materials and high prices was granted the service concerns in 1919 and 1921, but they did considerably depressing, notwithstanding.

Last year, the law was again put into force but with the change that public service corporations be required to place beneath the surface four miles of wires yearly for the next five years. Mayor Curley had asked these concerns to dig 10 miles of trenches for conduits this year.

It is estimated that the companies will employ nearly 800 men and expend about \$650,000 to \$700,000 in the work for this year alone.

Commissioner Manning and Walter J. Burke, superintendent of the wire division, have arranged wire conduit work for this year for the following sections and streets of the city:

Brighton—Washington street, from Commonwealth Avenue to Corey Road; Corey Road, from Washington Street to the Brookline town line;

## BULGARIA LOOKS TO VILLAGERS TO END "BOURGEOIS" HOPES

Jubilee Celebration of Poet Who Wields Mighty Influence Over Populace Turns Into Demonstration Against the Middle Classes

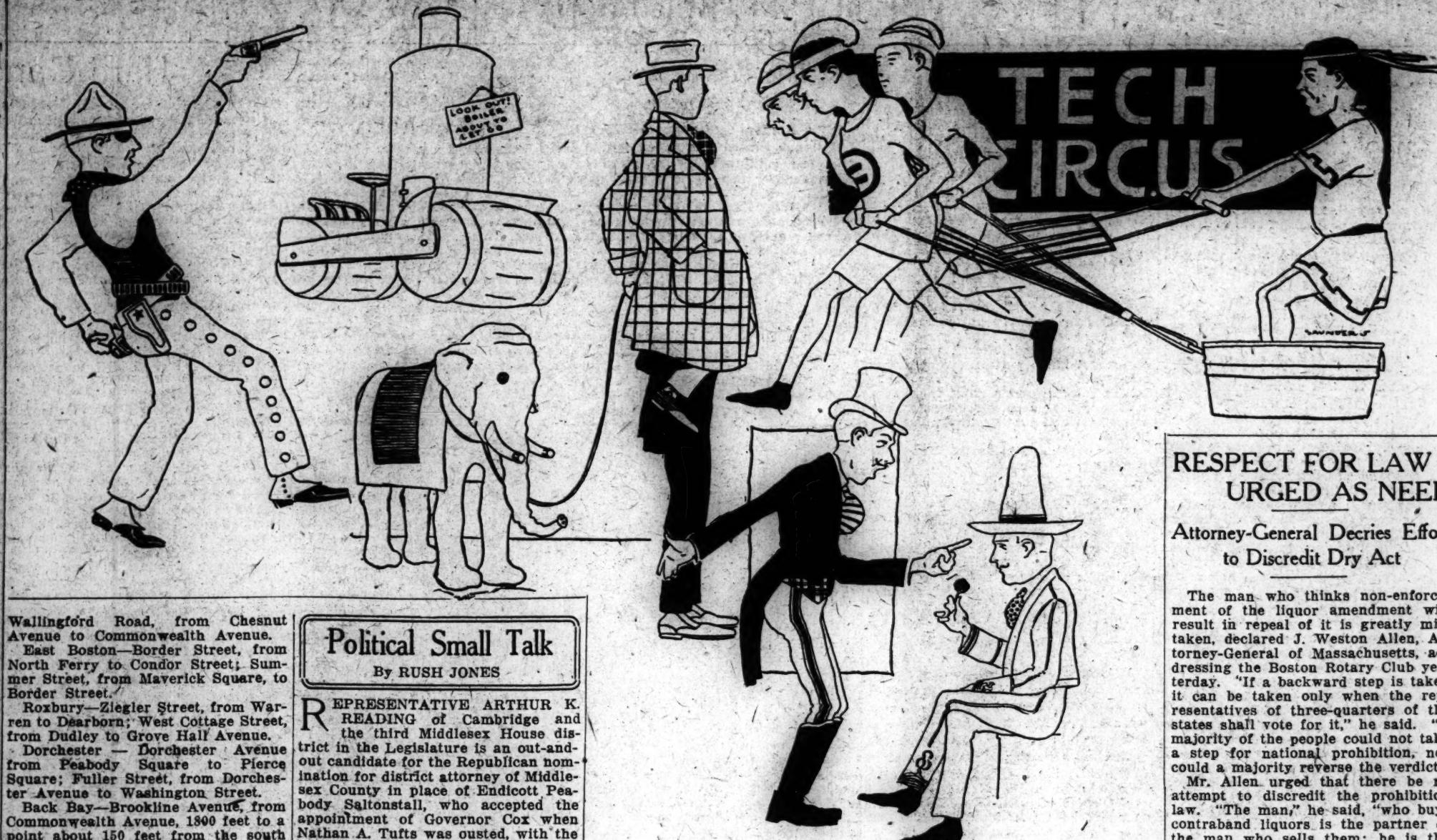
SOFIA, Bulgaria, Feb. 3 (Special Correspondence)—On entering Sofia, no one would be aware that the country has serious interior commodities as well as financial and economic troubles. The irreproachable regularity of the railway services, from the frontier up to the metropolis, might reassure anyone regarding the country's perfect order and great activity. The first impression is reinforced by the general cleanliness of the very busy thoroughfares, the particularly large number of houses in course of construction and the handsome aspect of the buildings.

It is not at the first glance that the visitor to Bulgaria will get to know this people, who, in spite of all their obliging manners, still remain, as it were, retired within themselves. One has to look deeper into their daily life and habits in order to learn their real characters. The correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor had the opportunity of doing this, not only through personal contact with numerous old acquaintances in this country, but also by visiting the 30 years' jubilee celebration of the patriotic poet Canko Bakalov Cerkonki, which was held in the village of Bela Cerkva, the richest and most cultivated part of Bulgaria.

### Bulgarian Should Rule

Canko Bakalov, actually Minister of Public Works, and a former day one of the founders of the Socialist Party in Bulgaria, is the real founder of the Farmers' Party, which, headed by M. Stamboliski, is now ruling Bulgaria. He is her foremost protagonist, through means of his poems, which exert here, as always with primitive, epic peoples, a mighty influence upon the popular masses.

The jubilee celebration of this popular poet turned itself into a great demonstration against the "bourgeois" and the urban proletarians, as well as against the intellectuals supporting both groups. M. Stamboliski, the Premier, opened the festivities with an address stating that it was not the town, but the village which should rule the country; the village was predestined to break up the ancient culture and to call forth a fresh national one. In its stead,



### Political Small Talk

By RUSH JONES

REPRESENTATIVE ARTHUR K. READING of Cambridge and the third Middlesex House district in the Legislature is an out-and-out candidate for the Republican nomination for district attorney of Middlesex County in place of Endicott Peabody Saltonstall, who accepted the appointment of Governor Cox when Nathan A. Tufts was ousted, with the understanding that he would merely fill out the unexpired term.

Attorney Reading has made his announcements in papers in various parts of Middlesex County, and he proposes to throw all the hustle he can muster into the campaign which he will wage after the Legislature adjourns. As house chairman of the committee on Metropolitan affairs, Mr. Reading is kept pretty busy on Beacon Hill, and he likes to do well what is placed in his hands to do.

Harold D. Wilson, former prohibition enforcement agent, is just preparing to issue his book descriptive of the work which he laid down in response to repeated requests from headquarters in Washington. Mr. Wilson has been spoken of in various and sundry places as a putative candidate on an independent and bone dry plank for the United States Senate. It is said that his political plans as well as his book interest shrewd Massachusetts Democrats.

The Republican Club of Massachusetts, following the cue of the Massachusetts Republican State Committee at its recent dinner, endorsed Senator Lodge, Governor Cox and all their work, while President George A. Rich stood on the bass pedals calling forth thunders of applause from his party organ. Those Republican subchiefs in Massachusetts are having a great time crying from the house-tops and dinner tables, "Peace, peace," when there really isn't a great deal of it to be found just under the surface.

Mayor Curley, who is nothing if he is not a political optimist, is delighted in capital letters with the assurances of support in his campaign for 5-cent fares in Boston he got from Speaker Loring Young of the House of Representatives the other day. How far the Speaker can go in his promise "to help in every way" the Mayor of Boston in this street car financial struggle remains to be seen. Governor Cox, the Republican leader on Beacon Hill, was certainly not so quoted by Mr. Curley.

Mayor Curley's plan to have the City Planning Board, the City Council and the Mayor of Boston constitute an enlarged planning organization for Boston is held to merit attention. The Mayor told the Councilmen the other day that he could do little for Boston's good without their cooperation and he said that at the same time they should all work with the planning board to work along better thought out lines than has been the story of the past.

This speech of M. Stamboliski clearly indicated his home, political and social creed. As for his foreign policy, he condemned the peace with the South Slavonian neighbor country, negotiated by the Allies abroad. He hoped to attain real peace by acting directly with the people themselves and in the first place with the Serbian Farmer Party, aware, as he was, that the old imperialistic regime, which was always opposed by the Farmer Party, had brought a crisis upon the people from which they would not recover for long time. Since M. Stamboliski's address regular diplomatic relations have been reestablished between Bulgaria and Jugoslavia.

**"Bourgeois" Groups**

There are three, or rather four groups in opposition to the Farmers Party. The strongest of these is the Blockists, namely the fused Nationalists and Cankovists with their leader, Dr. Dane, and M. Geschof representing the ancient Russophic policy. The other "bourgeois" group is formed by the Democrats of the former Prime Minister Malinov, which also bears the name of "The Party of the Clean Hand." They are inclining toward the Communists. In any case, it would seem that M. Dimitrov, at that time Home Minister, put an end to the Communist danger by outlawing their organization, while M. Stamboliski organized against them the country people and supplied them with arms.

To give a clear view of the situation, it may be added that public opinion is generally prevailing, and that before long, government policy should come to the formation of a coalition cabinet between the farmers and the most progressive elements of the "bourgeoisie," namely, the radical Democrats under their leaders, Dr. Fadenrecht and Maco Canov.

**Carmen to Be Laid Off**

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., March 2—Because of a change in working conditions, caused by the decision of the decision of the arbitration board which was made known Monday night, between 50 and 100 platform men employed by the Springfield Street Railway Company will be laid off Sunday, it was announced last night.

## Plumber's Tools Aid 'Bull' at Technological Circus

Wash-Tub "Chariot Race" Another Feature of Merry Carnival at Massachusetts Institute

There was a real, old-fashioned circus last night for everybody who cared to see it, at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, as it is called by the dignified, or plain "Tech" as everybody else calls it. And as everybody loves a circus, even to those who have to go only to take the children, there were a couple of thousand visitors at this exhibition to which no admission was charged, it being entirely in the hands of the students. Dignified professors and "old grads" joined with undergraduates in enjoyment of the evening and, in the classic phrase of the country correspondent, "a good time was had" by everybody.

The circus was held in Walker Memorial, and lasted four hours. When the clowns, acrobats and other performers did their last "turn" and the barker ceased barking and the sideshows closed, it was beyond dispute that the entertainment had been the "most magnificent and stupendous show" ever produced by "Tech" undergraduates.

The best feature of the evening, as it was considered, in the award of a bronze statuette of an elephant, was a burlesque bull fight, staged by the Cosmopolitan Club. This was full of action, the performers being a truly brave torero, a two-man "bull" full of energy, and several picadors who were their own horsemen, all wearing the bright-hued costumes of the Spanish bull ring. The "bull" chased and tossed his tormentors, but finally his front-legs man succumbed to vigorous prodding, and the "bull" limped away after receiving "first aid" from a set of plumber's tools.

Acclamation worthy of the days of old Rome greeted the "chariot races" in which gayly bedecked and panting "horses" raced round and round on the floor, drawing two gilded paper-maché wash-tubs. And there were exciting bouts between fraternities.

Even some of the professors tried to "ring the necks" of the live ducks that were named after prominent members of the faculty and swam around in a tank.

## RESPECT FOR LAW URGED AS NEED

Attorney-General Decries Effort to Discredit Dry Act

The man who thinks non-enforcement of the liquor amendment will result in repeal of it is greatly mistaken, declared J. Weston Allen, Attorney-General of Massachusetts, addressing the Boston Rotary Club yesterday. "If a backward step is taken it can be taken only when the representatives of three-quarters of the states shall vote for it," he said. "A majority of the people could not take a step for national prohibition, nor could a majority reverse the verdict."

Mr. Allen urged that there be no attempt to discredit the prohibition law. "The man," he said, "who buys contraband liquors is the partner of the man who sells them; he is the partner because without him the bootleggers could not thrive. If a man goes home in his automobile, after having bought liquor and indulged in it, and his chauffeur knows it, is that chauffeur going to have respect for the law? Will he not tell others that the law is not held in respect by those in high position and of influence in the community?"

There was no such thing, Mr. Allen said, as the enforcement of some laws and not all. "A man who advocates any such thing is a traitor to his country," he asserted.

In answer to the argument that prohibition was "forced on the country," Mr. Allen called attention to the fact that in one half the states prohibition was in effect before the war. He urged that there was need of enforcing every law because of the moral laxity of a large part of the public.

"It is no delusion," he said, "that disrepect for the law is growing in the minds of many people. The situation is in the making; it is the problem of reconstruction which calls for the highest efforts of all decent citizens. Democracy is on trial, and respect for the law is the foundation on which the Government rests."

**Masonic Club Lenses House**

WORCESTER, March 2 (Special Correspondence)—The Masonic Club, an organization now forming, has leased the former Prentiss residence at 1 Laramie Street. The property is ideally suited for club purposes, the building being of brick construction and containing three floors. The club will have 200 charter members and the roster will be limited for a time to that number.

**Boston "Y" Membership Drive**

BOSTON, Y. M. C. A., has now only 16 members short of the total garnished by the Brooklyn association in its competitive drive for 2000 new members. The total obtained by the local "Y" so far is 534, compared with 550 for the New York borough association.

## ATHLETES RANK ABOVE AVERAGE

Their Academic Standing Higher, 'Tech' Report Shows

Students at Massachusetts Institute of Technology who engage in athletics stand 4 per cent higher in scholarship than the average student, according to computations, from the registrar's records, contained in the report of the tax revision committee. This report is a result of an investigation by the committee into the question of whether athletic activities detract from studies. The full report, which advocates raising the student tax from \$5 to \$15 a year, has been accepted by the institute committee and the alumni advisory council, and a condensed edition will be published soon for distribution to colleges and alumni groups. Records of 600 students engaged in athletics—about one-fifth of the entire undergraduate body—were examined for the report.

Professors of the institute have expressed themselves in favor of athletics. "For the development of the student, both athletics and student activities are of the greatest value," says Prof. W. K. Lewis, head of the department of chemical engineering, in a letter to the undergraduate investigating committee. "My contact with students has convinced me that participation along both these lines helps develop a better and more successful engineer."

That the active undergraduate is the kind that the engineering profession desires is brought out by Prof. Edward F. Miller, member of the executive committee of the institute and head of the mechanical engineering department, who says: "The men who are most sought after by outside engineers are, first, men who served as officers of the professional societies, and, second, men who were engaged in student activities of some sort. Some employers have gone so far as to specify that the first requirement was that the man should be prominent in some undergraduate activity, as this indicated to them that he would be successful in handling men."

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## THE HOUSEHOLD PAGE

## What Fur Buyers Should Know

**W**HAT are the things which every woman who buys furs should know?

First, what does she want them for?

There are furs for every face and furs for every purpose; but naturally for rough wear, motoring, or in wet storms, you would not choose the same fur as for the wrap round bare neck in evening gown. You can choose the same color, but you would not choose the same pelt. For instance, in soft grays, opossum or gray krimmer give you a rough, durable fur in gray suitable for rough usage out of doors. Gray squirrel gives you a fragile fur suitable for outdoor or indoor wear, but suitable only for gentle wear and tear. Chinchilla and mink give you a gray fine in sheen as dew in sunlight, suitable only for elaborate evening wear.

It is obvious that any woman who wears the rarer furs—mole, chinchilla, gray squirrel—for rough outdoor usage simply shows her own ignorance of furs.

Furs are sorted, standardized and classified in grades just as finely for durability as lumber is in building, or wheat is graded for flour.

Before going into the durability of furs, you must understand exactly what fur is. There are three parts to all fur.

There is the skin, next to the flesh. Then there is the pelage, thick as wool on some animals, like the Persian lamb, or beaver, or nutria, or otter, or seal, or muskrat, or rabbit.

Then there are the long, rough upper hairs, whiskers you can call them if you like, which are always plucked from the seals and beavers and nutrias, which are cut down even on the muskrats and otters, and are never cut but are regarded as the chief beauty of the foxes and fishers and sables and marten and skunks.

There is only one way to tell a dyed from a true fur, and that is the color of the under skin. The natural color of the under skin is flesh white, not golden, nor yellow. Every other test will defy the keenest detection.

Well-dyed skins will never suffer from the dye, but skins beautifully-dyed may have too much acid in the dye, which will in the course of five or six years eat through the pelage of fur and weaken it. How is the buyer to know a well-dyed skin from a poorly-dyed skin, granted each has equally fine luster? The dealer's test is this: Gently stretch the dyed skin. If it stretches soft as the skin on the back of your hand, it is well-dyed. If it cracks or emits a little feel like a seam about to rip, look out!

As to durability, it hardly needs to be told that an undyed skin will always be more durable than a dyed skin, and the skin of a strong, tough animal like bear, wolf, or fisher, or otter, or buffalo more durable than a fragile animal like fox, or muskrat, or mole, or squirrel, or chinchilla.

Next to skin in durability, consider the pelage. Fur that has glossy luster and is really a fur as distinct from wool is more durable than fur which has the feel of wool or down; so you get otter and skunk and fisher and wolf and coon and bear as more durable than either Alaska or Hudson seal, or beaver or nutria, or fox or

sable, or mink, or marten. The luster furs do not mat or soil in rain and fog and rough sea weather. They do not fade. This is one of the great faults of beaver, which is one of the toughest and most durable of furs. It fades in strong sunlight and mats in damp. This also applies to the best muskrats, whether sold as Hudson seal or imitation mink.

In durability, then, the unplucked fur is far more durable than the plucked fur. This places unplucked otter at the head of all furs as the most durable pelt. Plucked otter is sold dyed for Alaska seal, or beaver and nutria. It is usually the rubber belly of the animal, or a skin taken out of season and not prime and so cannot be sold as unplucked otter.

Next comes the durability of the furs with the long upper hairs. From the beavers and the seals they are plucked. On the muskrats, rabbits and otters they are even downed; but in the foxes and the fishers and the skunks and the martens and the sables and the mink they are left as the chief beauty. But with the two exceptions of otter and skunk, long-haired furs are not durable. The long hairs snuff at the neck and show wear first. If it is an expensive fur like sable, marten, silver fox, mink, the scuff should yearly be taken to the fur dealer to be redressed.

Just here let it be said that fisher is the only long-haired fur that cannot be dyed into an imitation of something else. That is why it has gone up in price from \$10 and \$15 a pelt to \$148 and \$345. Fisher is never made up into other furs. It is used as a one-piece skin for the neck or fur muffs; and the depth of its long hair and pelage is such a woman can bury her hands or her face in them. It is the most durable of all the long-haired furs. Fisher today ranks as the same class as Russian sable.

In point of durability, the fur traders universally accept this table, which was prepared by Marcus Peterson; and it should be carefully studied by every woman buying furs.

Taking the otter at 100 as the standard, the relative durability of some of the best-known furs is shown:

## STANDARD TABLE OF THE RELATIVE DURABILITY OF FURS

Otter, natural...	100	Civet, cat...	40
Wolverine...	100	Fox, natural...	40
Otter, plucked...	95	Opossum, natural...	37
Beaver, black or...	95	Pony, Russian...	35
Beaver, natural...	84	Mink, dyed...	35
Beaver, plucked...	82	dyed...	35
Seal, hair...	80	Muskat, seal...	33
Seal, fur...	80	Wolf, dyed...	30
Seal, hair dyed...	75	Ermine...	25
Seal, fur dyed...	70	Fox, dyed black...	25
Skunk, natural...	69	Mink, Japan...	25
Skunk, dyed...	68	Black...	25
Skunk, natural...	66	Black...	25
Marten, brown...	65	Nutria, plucked...	25
Persian...	65	Coney...	25
Raccoon, natural...	65	Fox, blue...	20
Krimmer...	60	Marmot, dyed...	20
Skunk, natural...	60	Mink, Japan...	20
Wolf, natural...	55	Black...	20
Skunk, tipped...	55	Black...	20
Skunk, dyed...	50	Black...	20
Marten, brown...	45	Chinchilla...	15
Marten, stone...	45	Goat...	15
Muskat, natural...	45	Astrachan, moire...	5
Opossum, Austin...	40	Mole...	5
From "The Fur Trade in America," by		Hare...	5
Agnes C. Laut.			

From "The Fur Trade in America," by Agnes C. Laut.

## Bringing Venice Home

A department store is exhibiting and selling furniture from a Venetian palace. The styles belong to the fifteenth, sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, and they offer opportunities to the American home builder of moderate wealth to add old-world touches and voices from another civilization to his everyday life.

For instance, a pair of paneled walnut doors are for sale for \$250, a pair of candlesticks, standing four and a half feet high, for \$90, and fine mirrors for \$300 a pair. Any imagination is stirred by the company of objects which have dwelt among the great in ages past, looking down upon their banquets, reflecting their lovely faces and gay gestures.

Features of Caucasian Rugs

These rugs have a romantic and historical appeal, for they are reproductions of the carpets of ancient Assyria and Babylonia, except that, like all the rugs of the Orient, they have succumbed to aniline dyes. Warp and wool are usually of wool; warp threads, often braided, appear as a fringe. The Ghordes knot is used. They are made almost exclusively in small sizes.

Their designs are purely geometrical and they have prominent borders.

Favorite designs are the eight-pointed star, the six-pointed star, the triangle, the diamond, the latch-hook (like a figure seven reversed and set diagonally) which is sometimes called the trade mark of Caucasian rugs;

the barber-pole stripe; the tarantula (a square marked off in quarters and surrounded by bent prongs); the reciprocal trefoil (sometimes like a double, head-on-base four dears, sometimes two tiers of pyramids, and sometimes a double-diamond design); the link-in-lozenge (two triangles placed side-by-side, and sometimes joined by a diagonal line); the tree of life; and the swastika.

As we search the stocks of American and European dealers, we encounter about 50 types of rug. In some cases, trade names obscure the geographical nomenclature and complicate the knowledge we wish to acquire. Moreover, methods of weaving, color-combinations and—in lesser degree—the designs on each type have varied slightly or greatly through the generations; so that, for instance, the Persian rug, called a Feraghan, may not be instantly recognized by an amateur, if the example represented is of a different period from those with which she is familiar.

Before attempting to identify the types within types, one must become intimate with the characteristics of the main divisions. One must learn to distinguish between Persian, Turkish, Caucasian, Turkoman, Beluchistan and Chinese carpets.

## Features of Persian Rugs

Persian rugs show a full, straight fringe at their ends, composed of loose warp threads. The warp and wool are usually composed either of cotton or of camel's hair, which form a more compact foundation than wool for the woolen pile. Camel's hair is soft, silky and extremely durable, but it has a disagreeable odor on warm, damp days. It refuses to take dyes and is left its natural color. Occasionally, cotton is used for portions of the pile, particularly the white parts. The pile is short and may be tinted with either the Senna or the Ghordes knot.

The Senna knot looks like a crissle; the Ghordes knot like the head and arms of a monkey.

Persian design is derived from flower themes connected with rectilinear tracery. Only 30 original designs exist, but these have been so modified that, to the amateur, they seem innumerable. The favorite colors are dark greens and yellows.

## Features of Turkish Rugs

The rugs classified as Turkoman are made in that part of Central Asia which consists of the three Turkomans, and lies north of Persia and Afghanistan and west of the Caspian Sea.

Warp and wool may be goat's hair, cotton, wool or silk. The usual knot

is the Senna and the pile varies in length.

The designs make reiterated use of the medallion and the octagon and the predominating colors are red, brown and green, with white in patches.

They have a wide web at each end.

## Features of Beluchistan Rugs

Beluchistan is a savage, mountainous country filled with nomad tribes, which extends from Kirman to India and from Afghanistan to the South Arabian Sea, an area of about 146,000 square miles.

The warp may be wool or goat's hair, the wool is always dark wool and the pile a fine quality of wool, camel's hair or goat's hair. The knot is always the Senna.

Designs are geometrical, varied by occasional floral patterns, very stiffly developed.

Like the Turkoman rugs, they have a wide web at each end, often with a row of colored yarns running through

They are made in small sizes, usually long and narrow.

## Chinese Rugs

Chinese rugs are so different from other oriental weaves, that one does not need to have their distinctions pointed out. They are really a story by themselves, and will not be discussed in this brief series.

## What Shall Our New Curtains Be?

It is encouraging to see department stores exhibiting cretonnes a yard wide at 60 cents, and those half a yard wide at 30 cents. Most of them are in more or less familiar flowered styles, which, as a matter of fact, cannot be improved upon for safety and charm.

A new note is struck in striped designs, some of them in watered bands of red and gray, six inches wide. These are good for 75 cents a yard.

A feature is being made of sun-fast rays and armours, lovely in texture and coloring, which range from \$3.50 to \$5.50 a yard. They are guaranteed to withstand the most joyful suburban or country sun.

Beautiful monk's cloth is shown at 50 cents a yard, and yet more beautiful friar's cloth at \$1.75. These are opaque fabrics, left in their natural color and without design. The friar's cloth is woven into a basket pattern. In rooms which do not require brightening and whose style is spacious and simple, these cloths make delightful inside curtains. They combine with pottery, pewter, copper, brass; with Windsor chairs, and Colonial rugs, but not with Dresden shepherdess, orrului, satin upholstery and gilt mirrors. In the small spaces and comparative dimness of the average apartment, they remain all entirely uninteresting.

Glazed chintz in lower designs is used considerably, but not successfully for curtains, its edges usually bound with gum. These chintzes are far more attractive for window shades, giving a grateful note of gayety to rooms papered in grass cloth or plain papers. They dry-clean satisfactorily.

Curtains are still hung straight, only to the sill, and are surmounted by a canopy.

From "The Fur Trade in America," by Agnes C. Laut.

## Flower Making: Dahlia

It is a little more difficult to describe the making of this flower without a diagram or ocular demonstration, but if the following directions are carefully and thoughtfully studied they should be quite easily carried out.

This is a very effective decoration for evening dresses, and variety is obtained by cutting the same pattern in smaller sizes. It can be made in any combination of colors, either three distinct shades or even in two different shades.

Black and white dahlias are striking on a cream or white gown. They can be made in the Japanese silk of soft satin, but the material must be soft.

To cut the pattern: Measure off a square of nine inches on paper. Fold diagonally and horizontally till you have clear guiding lines from corner to corner and side to side. At each corner pencil off a small square of  $\frac{1}{4}$  inches. Pencil off a square of three inches in the exact center. You now have one large square of nine inches showing on it five small squares, which are divided into sections.

Now cut right through the horizontal lines till you have four pieces of pattern. You will only use one of these pieces, but to obtain that piece it is easier to cut from a given diagram. Take one quarter of the nine-inch square and cut through the diagonal line. Take one of the two

## The Jocose in Sculpture

At the Kingley Galleries, New York, Miss Renée Prahar has an exhibition of jocose sculptures, warranted to bring laughter into every home they enter.

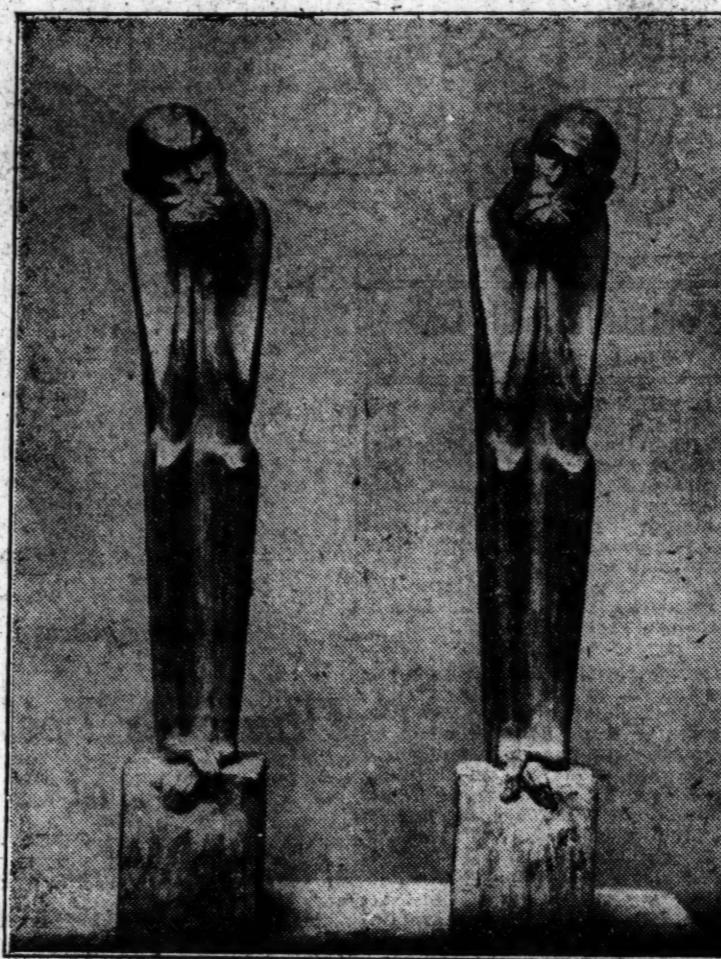
An entrance hall is on exhibition to be repeated with certain modifications as a terrace, at the rear of Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt's new home, No. 1 Sutton Place. Sculptured monkeys sport with globes of light, and peer down from pillars; they scamper among flower-boxes and leap in fountains.

Never until now, we believe, have cascade and fire clasped hands. Miss Prahar, in her entrance hall and again in her dandelion-enamedled breakfast room, has arranged from beneath the

mantel shelf, above a log hearth, a descending spatter of drops, which, falling into a long basin at the edge of the hearth, beautifully reflect the glowing, spluttering heart of dissolving wood.

Miss Prahar is a master of the odd and fantastic, a craftsman in many materials. One of her portraits is a profile, done in lead and set in ebony.

With wood she is thoroughly at home, and she revels in strange-colored marbles. When she strains after the unusual, however, she shows herself a sounder artist, than she always allows herself to be in her sensational creations. Although some of her work lacks construction, her splendidly modeled head of a young child and one large group show that her serious conceptions are quite as important as her fantasies and grotesques. Her gleefulness, however, is a distinctive gift to decoration.



A pair of unique andirons, sculptured by Miss Renée Prahar

## Some Unusual Lamp Shades

In the large living room of a country house, there were some beautiful and original shades for lamps of different character and size, but alike, in that the frame had been of metal. After being removed from the stick and supports, the limp outer part of the shade was tacked upon a light wire frame of a suitable size, and fitted to a lamp with a base of cracklework pottery of pale gold tint, or "parchment yellow," which toned in exactly with the background color of the attractive shade.

At one end of the room, where only a soft, diffused light was needed, another golden-toned paper parasol had been used in an entirely different manner. This one was suspended by its bamboo stick from the ceiling (the end of the straight handle just touching it) with the cord of a drop-light, also pale gold in tone, twisted around it in such a way as to be hardly distinguishable from a yellow mandarin-chain of beads coiled snake-like from top to bottom of the bamboo stick. The two bulbs of frosted glass, from which the light came, nestled invisibly among the slender bamboo supports of the ribs, and the glow that was diffused upward was mellowed by a covering of canary-colored Japanese tissue paper. This effective shade was hand-painted on a frame of bamboo which is pushed back and forth to open or close the sunshade. All this was a delicate task to accomplish, but a far simpler one than the frame had been of metal. After being removed from the stick and supports, the limp outer part of the shade was tacked upon a light wire frame of a suitable size, and fitted to a lamp with a base of cracklework pottery of pale gold tint, or "parchment yellow," which toned in exactly with the background color of the attractive shade.

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At the other end of the room, where a more intense light was needed, another golden-toned paper parasol had

# The New England House, Historic Boston Hotel, Will Soon Close Its Doors



THE announcement that the old New England House, which has been dispensing hospitality in Boston since July 24, 1832, will close its doors in May, has, perhaps, led

more than one curious person who found himself in the vicinity of Faneuil Hall to seek out the covered passage on North Market Street which brings one directly to the corner of Clinton and Blackstone streets. There the old hotel stands, dignified and quiet.

Below it on all sides is commotion. Heavy drays and five-ton motor trucks rumble and rattle over the cobblestones. Above the shrilling horns men shout directions, for a steady procession blocks Clinton Street, which is narrowed to a one-way alley by the lines of trucks backed up on either side. A pedestrian has to dodge to avoid collision with men shouldering burlap-wrapped meat or rolling great packing cases on their corners. The sidewalks are strewn with sawdust and mud, trap doors stand open, elevators move up and down, cranes swing goods to the second story.

This is no place, surely, to stand back and gaze at the great brick chimneys of President Jackson's day or the fragile little dormer windows fixed on the ample roof. If one would go back to the old days one must go inside.

#### At the Top of the Stairs

It is no easy thing to find the entrance, for the street floor has long been given up to wholesale provision stores and the like and the lobby, office and dining rooms have been moved upstairs. But here it is at last, several doors up Blackstone Street. The office at the top of the stairs is simply the bottom of the spacious staircase well which fits in the center of the triangular building like a core in an apple. It is a ramshackle but friendly place one discovers, and the landlords, Charles W. Parker and Leslie A. Smith, are friendly. They have been the hosts here since the early nineteen. But there are regular guests who have made the New England House their home for more than 30 years. One of these is Lucius E. Brooks and anyone who finds him sitting about the stairs is in a mood for chatting should engage him in conversation.

Things are not what once they were, Mr. Brooks will explain. In the old days sea captains put up at the New England House while their cargoes were being unloaded, a matter of three weeks then, and now of 24 hours. And, of course, there were more Yankee pot-tents afloat in those days and more, though smaller ships, heating in from Boston Light. What marvelous tales were spun round the old mahogany tables in the dining room and what news from distant



One of the huge hand-hammered brass key tags

genius, when you see one, with any special class; and Swinburne being of any species of human kind, I wondered the more that almost the first impression he made on me, or would make on anyone, was that of a very great gentleman indeed. Not of an old gentleman, either. Sparse and straggling though the gray hair was that fringed the immense pale dome of his head, and venerably haloed though he was for me by his greatness, there was yet about him something boyish! girlish? childish, rather; something of a beautifully well-bred child. But he had the eyes of a god, and the smile of an elf."

♦ ♦ ♦

It is interesting to observe that Dodd, Mead & Co., of New York, are soon to publish "A Market Bundle," by A. Neil Lyons. This author is one of the most delectable of English writers, picturing Cockney life with an irresistible pen. And when, oh when, is America going to wake up to the splendid workmanship of another Neil, namely Neil Munro, author of "The Lost Pibroch"? It is practically impossible to obtain his books in the United States.

♦ ♦ ♦

Miss Maude Royden, we hear, is soon to come to the United States to address a large international conference of the Y. W. C. A. Miss Royden, a well-known English social reformer, is discussed by the Gentleman with a Duster, in his "Painted Windows," soon to be published by G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York.

♦ ♦ ♦

Five publishers have announced plaintively to the writer of this paragraph this last week that they are straining their eyes anxiously for any novels by the younger generation. These should be forthcoming all right, for wherever the younger generation resides there is a pitiless scratching of pens betokening the pangs of prose composition. The postman, who staggers in each day with many a brightly covered announcement from the publishers, appears to be the only man of tender years in New York who is not writing a novel, and there are times when one imagines a guilty look about him as he fiddles the publisher's envelopes.

♦ ♦ ♦

Richard Le Gallienne is editing a new set of Oscar Wilde's collected works, each volume of which is to have an introduction by someone who knew Wilde personally. Among those who have already agreed to preface a volume are Lady de Bathe, formerly Mrs. Langtry, and Ellen Terry.

♦ ♦ ♦

To be added to vivid characterizations: Max Beerbohm, in writing of his first meeting with Algernon Charles Swinburne, in "And Even Now" says:

"In shaking his hand, I bowed low, of course, a boy do so; and he, in the old aristocratic manner, bowed equally low, but with such swiftness that we narrowly escaped concussion. You do not usually associate a man of

parts was interspersed with the business of selling coal and cotton, lumber and spices! It didn't take an east wind to blow in the salt smell of the sea in those days; it clung to the house as it does not today. And that is strange, for the blue reaches of the harbor, as far as Winthrop, still lie spread below when one gazes from an upper window.

Together with the sea captains there came the farmers for 30 miles around. Outdoor men they were, too,

the court yard have disappeared under bricks and mortar of crowding commercial life.

The very land on which the New England House was built had been only recently reclaimed from the sea in 1832 and then, or just previously, the Blackstone Canal had run along its northern side and by way of the famous Middlesex Canal connected it with Lowell and the growing heart of New England's cotton industry. Two years after the New England House opened the first trains ran over the earliest experiment in railroads in New England, the Boston and Worcester road. Steamships were new in those days, the marvel of Boston harbor and clipper ships, the pride of the nation.

#### Paran Stevens' Start

Among the landlords of the house was Paran Stevens who began work there, but later left for the Revere House where his name as a leading hotel man spread through the country. He became manager of the Astor House and not only amassed a great fortune, but took his place as a leader in New York's society life. His picture now hangs in the office of his first hotel. The complete list of landlords runs: Frederick Bowen, L. Maynard, Long and Stickney, David Long, Long and Coleman, E. Coleman, Solomon Wilds, Paran Stevens, March 15, 1843, to Dec. 15, 1846, L. Maynard to 1867, Chamberlain and Allen to 1877 when George A. Wilson took the lease and Josiah T. Wilson became the host until 1890 when the management passed into the hands of Charles W. Parker, who together with his partner, Leslie A. Smith, has been the landlord ever since. Mr. Wilson's name still shows over the piazza which he added to the front of the hotel.

#### Mulligan's Headquarters

James Mulligan, author of the "Mulligan Letters" which were thought to be the cause of James G. Blaine's losing the nomination for the presidency in 1876, was a frequent guest at the New England House and drew there many politicians of the time. He had been Mr. Blaine's secretary at one time.

Sea captains, farmers, politicians came and went, but it has always been the marketmen themselves who have made the New England House their home downtown. You can watch them coming in at noon time today in their frocks, with hearty appetites after their morning's strenuous work in the open air, connoisseurs of the quality of the food set before them. In May the building will go into the hands of Chamberlain & Company, 24 South Market Street, and after being remodeled will be turned over to their meat business. So it is that the New England House which was built near Faneuil Hall Market for the sake of the business which it would draw from marketmen, shippers and farmers finds itself today giving place to the growing demands of its original

reason for existence.

There stands the old hotel, dignified and quiet

#### Music

##### Busoni and an Apostle of the Moderns in London

LONDON, Feb. 10 (Special Correspondence)—During the last days of January and the earliest of February, few concerts of interest took place in London. The major event of the week was Busoni's piano forte recital at Wigmore Hall, on Feb. 4; its relative minor was, so to speak, Edward Mitchell's recital of modern piano forte sonatas at the Royal Hall on Feb. 3. In the one case a master musician of world fame gave a demonstration of his consummate art before an audience closely packed and tumultuously enthusiastic—in the other a young pianist, whose career is still in the bud, played a great deal of modern music with such genuine insight that though his audience was scanty, he gave them throngs of ideas.

Busoni relied almost entirely upon familiar works, Bach's gigantic "Goldberg" variations, Beethoven's sonata in D minor, op. 31, a group of solos (three Album Leaves Leaves and a Toccata) by Busoni himself, and three of the Paganini-Liszt studies made up the program. As a composer Busoni showed in an agreeable though not arresting aspect; his solos, while extraordinarily pianistic, said little more musically than that he has a wide and cultivated knowledge of different schools of composition. But as a player Busoni stands unique and authoritative. His prodigious technique is controlled to great ends by an intellect even more powerful, and both intellect and technique have their value doubled by his scrupulous artistic integrity and broad sympathies. Some virtuosos allow their performances to become slipshod and exaggerated through familiarity and fame. It is never so with Busoni; he is as conscientious as a student still over every detail. Even if one cannot agree with all that he does—and it is an open question whether the allegro of Beethoven's D minor sonata gains by being subjected to such sharp contrasts—one invariably feels that Busoni can justify his readings by his considered convictions.

Curiously, the familiar Liszt Tarantella—"Venezia e Napoli" was interrupted at the first pause by an outburst of applause that was the error, not of a hand too quick on the trigger here and there, but of many premature hundreds. Rachmaninoff was not in the least observable degree disconcerted. He went on to a militant and rousing climax and an imposing close, with the hungry "encore hounds" still so insistently at heel that he must give them four choice morsels despite the union scene-shifters and the literal janitor. These last numbers were Tchaikovsky's "Troika," the C sharp minor prelude after all to an explosion of delight from sweet sixteen, his own song "Lilacs," and the Chopin E flat Waltz.

F. L. W.

His own compositions came next—

"Etude Tableau" and "Polka de W. R." the latter exuding a delightful aroma of tenderly affectionate domestic playfulness. The Dohnanyi capriccioso, op. 28, was well received, but some of us lamented the arrangement the artist has seen fit to make of Kreisler's "Liebesleid" for the piano. If one could shut the violinist out of the mind's ear while following the course of these two ingenious variations, they would be questionless acceptable; but as it is one is reminded at every turn of the more direct and elemental "urge" of the simpler version of the violin. We venture the prediction that Rachmaninoff will not long care for this production, and presently will relinquish it, with apologies, to the bowed instrument.

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Rachmaninoff in Philadelphia

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 25 (Special Correspondence)—Rachmaninoff this afternoon played to the largest audience he has had in Philadelphia. The Academy of Music was entirely filled, and outside were the familiar phenomena of the double waiting queue and the plaintive siege of the box office. It is heartening to find so clamorous a public for such serious art—the antithesis of that which brings devotees about the shrine of the great god Jazz.

For the ad captandum devices of long-raised hair and high-raised hands mean nothing to this Russian bear who walks like a man, p'says like a man, and can't help it if his C sharp minor prelude is heard in the spring air from every conservatory window. He ambled on the platform with his wonted unconcern, and gravely addressed himself with the furrowed brow of complete absorption to his business of expounding—not merely pounding—the piano. Liszt's second ballade was his vigorous beginning, and another ballade ensued—the very different opus 24 of Grieg—sun-crowned, snow-cooled like the alps of Norway. After this he printed se-

quence was broken by the "Harmoneus Blacksmith" variations of Handel, done at a modern pace and with a modern passion, but delicate as if the anvil were a xylophone and bright as though the shop were a booth at a fair.

It would scarcely be a full-measure Rachmaninoff program without plenty of Chopin. Four things by him whom Schumann styled "the poet of the piano forte" came next—the third ballade, slowly begun and daringly quickened toward the close; the nocturne, opus 27, with the treble clef given a vocal significance in the liquid prolongation of the tones; the D flat waltz, with a fascinating slight rallentando on the high notes as though the drops of a fountain-jet were caught and suspended for one glinting instant at the height of their trajectory; the scherzo, opus 39. Encores were inevitable. The first was the Chopin waltz in A flat. The second was a minuet from Bizet's "L'Arlésienne" music, the transcription—Rachmaninoff told me—made by himself.

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## POST OFFICE ORDER VIOLATION CHARGED

Mr. Hays' Attention Is Called to Cases of Alleged Infringement of His Own Rule

WASHINGTON, March 2 (Special)—Within the last 24 hours the Postmaster General, Will H. Hays, who is about to leave the Harding Cabinet, has been notified of alleged discrimination by the Post Office Department against absenteers who were unable to produce certificates from "licensed" medical practitioners.

Several cases of discrimination, that is, refusal on the part of the post office authorities to accept certificates for leave of absence given employees by practitioners not operating under medical acts, but otherwise "legally recognized," have been reported, and the attention of Mr. Hays has been called to the fact that this constitutes a violation of a general order issued by the Postmaster General himself on May 16, 1921.

This order specifically provided that persons "legally practicing," as well as licensed medical men, could issue certificates. It was intended to give full protection to the thousands of government employees who turn for aid to drugless healers rather than to the licensed doctors.

The cases that have been called to the attention of Mr. Hays occurred in the District of Columbia, but it is understood that complaints have come from many parts of the country on the same count. These complaints clearly indicate that the general order is being disregarded for some reason or another. The extent to which this violation will affect employees of the government is indicated by the fact that 32 states have passed laws recognizing the legality of drugless healers, such as Christian Science practitioners, who do not practice by virtue of state medical laws.

Who is responsible for the violation of Postmaster-General Hays' order is not definitely ascertained; Dr. Hubert Work has been Acting Postmaster-General. Dr. Work originally prepared the order governing the issuance of certificates for leave of absence, it is stated. When first drafted the order excluded certificates from others than "licensed" medical practitioners. It was modified, however, after Postmaster-General Hays had been notified of the discrimination it would involve, and he accordingly issued the modified and inclusive order of May 16, 1921.

It became known today that Mr. Hays had taken under advisement the representations made to him in regard to the failure to respect his general order of May 16, 1921. Mr. Hays, after reviewing the complaints of discrimination, gave assurances to Christian Science practitioners that the "order is to stand" and that steps would be taken to assure against certificates from such practitioners being turned down in the future.

Mr. Hays intimated that the cases which were brought to his attention must have been due to some misunderstanding on the part of officials charged with the administration of the order. He said he would give the matter his personal attention immediately and see to it that both the letter and the intent of the order are faithfully observed.

## WASTE NEWSPAPERS EXPORTED TO CHINESE

Waste newspapers to the value of \$11,418 furnished an important item in the foreign trade between the United States and China during the year 1921, according to reports of Vice-Consul Hugh S. Miller of Hongkong, just received at the local Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. In 1918, Hongkong imports of over issued newspapers were valued at slightly more than \$100,000. The 1919 figures also showed a substantial increase, but the trade of the past year established a new record.

These figures attach a new importance to the value of the waste products trade. Vice-Consul Miller states that the slump in the Hongkong market in 1918 was largely due to an overstocked condition and the fact that the United States shipments were declared of an inferior quality, with the result that American supplies were in disfavor for a short time. Exports for the past year indicate that both these conditions have been overcome.

Chinese dealers demand that bales shall contain only clean, bona fide newspapers. The product is used in the manufacture of paper goods. It is shipped in bales, weighing 220 pounds gross, each bale strapped with three iron bands.

## GRANITE INDUSTRY WAGES DISCUSSED

BURLINGTON, Vt., March 2—After 5½ hours of fruitless discussion over adjustment of the wage and hour question in the granite industry between granite manufacturers and union representatives it was agreed late yesterday to appoint two subcommittees of four men each, one of manufacturers and one of employees, to take up the whole question. These committees went into session today. If they reach an agreement it will be presented to the conference which will undoubtedly adopt it, as the committees are chosen from the Barre granite belt, generally recognized as the most important in the country.

Benefit for Radcliffe College A performance of "The Mollie," for the benefit of the Radcliffe College endowment fund, will be given by the Concord Players tomorrow evening in the Belmont Town Hall. The Belmont-Dramatic Club has been making arrangements for the performance, in an effort to help the raising of the Belmont quota of the fund. Mrs. Henry E. Marion is chairman of the Radcliffe committee for the play.

## SWAMPSOTT MASONIC CLUB SOON TO BUILD NEW HOME

Controversy With Adjoining Estate Over Sea Wall Has Been Adjusted—Building Will Be One of Finest Clubhouses in America

SWAMPSOTT. March 2—Work is to be started at once on the new brick and cement building of the Swampsott Masonic Club, which, when completed, will provide the members with one of the finest clubhouses of its kind in the United States.

Beginning of construction work on this project brings to an end a long controversy over the building of a sea wall, the proposed line of which was opposed by the Willoughby H. Stuart estate, which adjoins.

The original line would have brought the sea wall out about eight feet beyond that of the Willoughby estate. W. H. Stuart and others and Mrs. Ellen M. Wardwell obtained a temporary injunction many months ago restraining the Swampsott Building Associates, Inc., from carrying out the project along the line laid down. The injunction was made permanent in January. The associates entered appeals from the judgment which allowed them to carry the case to the Supreme Court.

### Line Moved Back

This was not done, however. The parties adjusted their differences. It was the contention of the Stuart estate that the sea view would be somewhat restricted should the club erect its sea wall beyond the line of the estate. This was the main issue involved and the adjustment was reached through the decision of the building associates to move back the line of the sea wall the disputed eight feet. Both estates will now have an unobstructed view and the space the club will lose on the ocean side will be practically made up by some extension of the lines on the street side of the building, it is understood.

The executive board of the association has instructed the original contractors, Cunningham & Duncan, to proceed with the construction of the wall and to grade the land back from the wall about 33 feet. Foundations for the building will be put in as soon as possible.

The Swampsott Masonic Club proposes to construct its building that it may be developed upward as its needs grow. Its membership has increased so rapidly that its present quarters, though comparatively commodious and well appointed, have long been outgrown. Present plans provide for a structure that will be ample for a membership as great as 2500.

### Large Assembly Hall

One of the features of the new

building will be a large assembly hall that can be utilized for all forms of entertainments, banquets and dancing parties. It will overlook the ocean and will be so arranged that in summer it can be opened to the sea breezes.

The building will also contain the lodge room in which Wayfarers Lodge, A. F. & A. M., holds its meetings. In fact the present building will be made a part of the new one.

The social activities of the club are diversified. The monthly calendar is always full. There are weekly dancing parties, luncheons, dinners and lectures. On all holidays special programs are provided.

In point of location the club is one of the most fortunate along the Atlantic coast, possessing an unobstructed view of the ocean, Nahant Neck and Egg Rock.

### Worcester Masonic

#### Club Leases House

WORCESTER, March 2 (Special Correspondence)—The Masonic Club, an organization now forming, has leased the former Prentiss residence at 1 LaGrange Street. The property is ideally suited for club purposes, the building being of brick construction and containing three floors. The club will have 200 charter members and the roster will be limited for a time to that number.

### "Club Night" at Faith Lodge

Faith Lodge, Thompson Square, Charlestown, will have another special celebration tomorrow night, when four candidates will be put through the third degree. Among them are Frederick E. Monk, who is connected with the Boston Masonic Club, and Joseph A. Lincoln, who was private secretary to Joseph E. Warner, who was speaker of the Massachusetts House of Representatives.

The evening is officially designated as "Club Night," and it is expected that a large number of members of the Boston Masonic Club will attend. A dinner, for members of Faith Lodge and their guests, will be served at 6 o'clock.

The officers of Faith Lodge have accepted an invitation to visit Baileys Lodge in East Boston next Tuesday evening, and work the third degree for that lodge.

## COMMERCE REPORT GIVES TRADE DATA

### Wellesley Intelligence Ratings Sometimes Discordant

"Intelligence tests," in examinations for entrance to college, ought not to be wholly relied upon, Dr. Ellinor McC. Gamble, professor of psychology at Wellesley College, told the Boston branch of the American Association of University Women, in Bertram Hall, Radcliffe College, yesterday.

It has been found, Dr. Gamble said, that 30 per cent of the girls who receive a mark above the average in such tests at Wellesley will fall below the average on a mid-year examination, and, on the other hand, 30 per cent of those whose marks are below the average in the intelligence tests receive marks above the average on the mid-year grades. To this latter group of girls, the speaker said, the entrance intelligence ratings were unfair, as they could do the college work, though needing more time.

Dr. Gamble expressed the belief that any applicant for admission to college should certainly be tested twice before being rejected. The tests devised to measure comprehension of the English language, she said, do not test power of expression or ability to do "difficult thinking" with sustained attention. Speed and accuracy are determining features in making ratings on the intelligence tests. Such tests, Dr. Gamble said, are being given wide application in educational and industrial fields.

### TENANTS RESIST EVICTION DEMAND

Fourteen families living in a block of houses bounded by Harrison Avenue, Harvard Street and Tyler Street are resisting eviction and delaying the construction of a building, to be occupied by a dry goods firm, on the site. These families say they cannot obtain other tenements within their means. They have paid rentals of \$15 to \$22 a month for three and four-room tenements.

Notices to vacate all the tenements in the block were first given on Feb. 31, and were complied with by 40 of the 54 tenants. The property was purchased last autumn by John A. Ordway, Frederick S. Blodgett and Ernest J. Bartlett, trustees of the Tyler Street Trust. It is said that none of the tenants complain of undue harshness by the owners, and in defense of the owners the assertion is made that the extensions granted to tenants have cost many thousands of dollars because of the delay in building.

Summons have been issued to the families remaining to appear in court on March 4 and show cause why they should not be dispossessed. Assistance is being given to them toward finding new homes.

### EDUCATION IN CHINA RAPIDLY PROGRESSING

That China is no longer too proud to accept Western civilization, but is rapidly increasing her lines of communication and her educational facilities, was the statement of Paul Lee, Yale '18, before a large audience last night at the weekly missionary meeting of the Huntington Avenue branch of the Y. M. C. A. Inadequate means of communication, Mr. Lee said, was one of the chief causes of the lack of progress in China.

Mr. Lee, since graduating from Yale, has been studying forestry in various parts of the United States. He was in Washington as an observer during the recent international Conference for the Limitation of Armament.

"There are now some 5,000 Chinese students in various modern schools," said Mr. Lee, "and of these 2000 are in the United States. Factories of many kinds are springing up all over China and progress is being made rapidly. China is so large, however, and her population is so great that it takes time for her to develop and reconstruct herself."

### Sons of Veterans Encampment

Sons of Veterans, Massachusetts division, will hold their annual encampment in Loring Hall, April 11 and 12, when officers will be elected and delegates chosen to the National Encampment. On the evening of April 11 a reception will be held jointly with the Sons of Veterans Auxiliary in the Peabody Hall, Mechanics Building. Many distinguished guests are expected to be present.

Among the delegates from Boston will be Mrs. Charles W. Norby, president; Miss Carrie V. P. Young, executive secretary; Business Women's Branch, and Miss Irene Headley Armes, executive secretary, Boston Association.

### Police Object to Pension Law

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 2 (Special)—Opposition by the uniformed police of the city to a plan to group them with all city employees under one pension plan led to the bill for the revision of the city pension law to be adopted as excluding the police. Policemen of all ranks, appearing at hearings before the committee, they had paid for 20 years into a pension fund and that to increase the rate to them with the admission of other city employees to the pension plan was unfair.

## SECONDARY SCHOOL TEACHERS TO MEET

### Junior-Senior High Schools Will Hold Joint Conferences at Bridgewater

At the coming annual conference of junior-senior high schools of the state of Massachusetts, March 22 to 24, the sessions are to be held in two distinct localities, Cambridge and Bridgewater. The conference is under the auspices of the State Department of Education with Charles D. Kingsley, supervisor of secondary education, in charge. The day sessions of Wednesday, March 22, are to be held in Sanders Theater of Harvard University and will be exclusively for junior high school principals and teachers. They will adjourn in time to reach the Bridgewater State Normal School for dinner at 6:30, where they will be joined by principals of senior high schools. There will be a joint meeting that evening to be followed by combined sessions during Thursday and Friday.

Leonard V. Koos, professor of secondary education in the University of Minnesota and author of books on the junior high school will be the chief speaker at the conferences. He will open the conference on Wednesday with a talk on the test of the junior high school. In the afternoon a discussion of distinctions and similarities of junior high and secondary schools will take place. Mr. Koos will speak again at the joint session on articulation of junior and senior high schools. Each talk will be followed by a general discussion.

Stephen S. Colvin, professor of secondary education at Brown University, is to speak on supervision of instruction in junior and senior high schools the evening of March 22.

Other speakers will be Carl L. Schrader, supervisor of physical education in the Massachusetts Department of Education, who will speak on recent progress in the planning of school buildings. Dr. Payson Smith, commissioner of education for Massachusetts will make the closing address.

These conferences will be followed on Saturday by annual meetings in Boston of the High School Masters' Club of Massachusetts and the Massachusetts High School Athletic Association.

### LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE HEARINGS FRIDAY

CITIES—At Chicopee City Hall at 8 p.m. H. 124, B. (with H. 524 from files of 1921) heard on Feb. 14 at State House, to revise the charter of the city of Chicopee.

STATE HOUSE—Room 458, 10:30 A. M. H. 615, P. of Timothy J. Driscoll for the construction of a new building for the Supreme Judicial Court and the State Library.

H. 4 of 1921, report (from files of 1921) of the special committee appointed to construct a new building for the State Library, the Supreme Judicial Court and the Department of Education.

WAYS AND MEANS, HOUSE—Room 245, at 10:30 A. M. H. 301, P. of George W. Chadwick, to amend the state aid law extending the period in which a widow of the Spanish war may be married to allow her widow to receive State aid.

H. 1175, "Bill to exempt war pensioners from the income necessary for the retirement of incapacitated veterans and change the time for their retirement."

H. 1287, Bill providing for reimbursing the American Legion, Veterans of Foreign Wars and other military organizations for expenses incurred in the burial of persons who died overseas.

### MATTERS CONTINUED

Banks—H. 301, P. as to be transfer or pledge of shares of stock in cooperative banks on conveyance or mortgage of real estate.

Bridge City Hall at 8 p.m. H. 301, P. as to be transfer or pledge of shares of stock in cooperative banks on conveyance or mortgage of real estate.

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## BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

## ERRATIC PRICE TREND IN THE STOCK MARKET

## Some Issues Show a Tendency to Advance While Others Are Under Pressure

A few special or selected issues were substantially higher at the opening of today's New York stock market, but leaders reflected further selling pressure, based in part on the trend of tax legislation at Washington.

Chandler Motor rose 1% and General American Tank and Hartman averaged 1 point advances, but secondary steels, equipments and foreign oils eased fractionally to 1/4 points with motion picture shares. Early quotations for the principal foreign exchanges were lower.

An unusual variety of obscure industrials and specialties figured in the more irregular dealings of the morning. Among these were British Empire Steel first preferred at a decline of six points, Steel & Tube preferred, low-priced domestic oils, Crucible, Sloss-Sheffield and Studebaker also reacted.

Partial rallies before noon accompanied the buying of Mexican oils, including Pan-American Petroleum. Junior rails again strengthened, especially Missouri Pacific preferred, Chicago & Illinois common and preferred, and Rock Island, these rising 1 to 2 1/2 points.

Call money opened at 4% per cent.

## Rail Rise in Afternoon

Representative railroad shares began to reflect the persistent buying in other quarters in the afternoon, Union Pacific rising 1% and New York Central 1 1/2 points. Equipments, motors and oils forged steadily ahead, and there was an expanded demand for many of the usually inactive low-priced railroad issues.

## Bond Dealings Broad

Dealing in bonds today were broad but gains and losses were almost equally distributed. Foreign issues were prominent for the further strength of City of Bergen \$s, Denmark and Norway \$s and Sweden \$s, but the more popular British and French issues were dull and irregular.

Missouri, Kansas & Texas, Denver & Rio Grande, Minneapolis & St. Louis, Colorado Southern, Detroit, United Railway, Brooklyn Rapid Transit Co. and Third Avenue were strong, but Third Avenue adjustments extended yesterday's severe decline. Liberty bonds were steady, the 4% series again changing hands in fairly large volume.

## WIRE WHEEL CORP. HAS LOSS FOR YEAR

In a preliminary statement to the stockholders of the Wire Wheel Corporation of America, J. F. Alvord, president, states that the net loss deducted from the surplus for the year 1921 is \$433,620. This includes an operating loss of \$40,588, adjustment of inventories to present market values and writing off the usual patent depreciation. For the year ended Dec. 31, 1920, net profits after all charges except patent depreciation were \$485,825.

Mr. Alvord said in part:

"Last year proved a very trying one for business in general. The company felt a decrease in orders received from the automobile industry, due to their being overburdened with inventories and curtailment of production.

"Every opportunity has been taken advantage of for reducing operating costs, curtailment of overhead, etc., and with the marketable condition of inventories it is the opinion of directors that the current year's operations should, with a reasonable amount of business, show a fair margin of profit."

The balance sheet as of Dec. 31, 1921, follows:

Assets: Cash \$183,759, working funds and stamps \$2759, investments \$27,850, notes receivable \$115,337, accounts receivable \$73,872, branch controls (investment at branches) \$271,859; inventories \$915,557, deferred items \$19,881, real estate, buildings and equipment \$768,248, patents \$1,155,146, goodwill \$1,846,711, total \$5,282,583.

Liabilities: Current liabilities \$52,518, preferred stock \$3,600,000, common stock \$500,000, surplus \$4,130,065, total \$5,282,583.

## STANDARD-OIL STOCKS

Bid Ask  
Anglo-American Oil . . . . . 17/4 18  
Buckeye Pipe . . . . . 17/4 18  
Illinois Pipe Lines . . . . . 17/4 17

Indiana Pipe . . . . . 90 93  
Prairie O & G . . . . . 237 240  
S O of Kan . . . . . 520 520

S O of Ky . . . . . 450 470

S O of N . . . . . 185 175

S O of N Y . . . . . 362 365

Union Tank . . . . . 94 98

## Clearing Site for New Bank

Working crews today began work on the Equitable building, the Equitable building annex and the Master Builders' building, the three new construction of the new building of the First National Bank on the south side of Milk street between Devonshire and Federal streets. The Equitable building was built at a cost of nearly \$2,000,000 and its construction required two years.

## Children to Show Bird Houses

CHICAGO, Feb. 24 (Special Correspondence)—An exhibit of bird houses made by school children of Cook County, and booths showing bird, butterfly, tree, wild flower, marine and fresh water life, is to be opened here March 6 by the organization known as the Children's Federation of Women's Clubs. One of the city's big department stores has provided space for the display.

## February Failures

Broadway had 1,000 failures during February with liabilities of \$88,437,302, compared with 2,708 failures for \$15,201,271 in January and 1,425 with liabilities of \$75,124,672 in February, a year ago.

## NEW YORK STOCKS

Open High Low Mar. 1  
Adams Express . . . . . 62 62 63  
Adv Rumely pf . . . . . 13/4 14/4 14/4  
Adv Rumely pf . . . . . 30 38/4 39  
Ajax Rubber . . . . . 15/4 15/4 15/4  
Alb Chem pf . . . . . 57/8 57/8 57/8  
Alb Chem pf . . . . . 100 100 100  
Alb Chm pf . . . . . 45/4 45/4 45/4  
Am Ag Chem . . . . . 35/4 34/4 35/4  
Am Ag Ch pf . . . . . 57/8 57/8 58  
Am Best Suret . . . . . 37/4 37 37  
Am Bosch Mag . . . . . 38/4 38 38  
Am Brk B & Co . . . . . 59/4 60 60  
Am Brk B & Co pf . . . . . 103/4 103/4 103/4  
Am Can Co . . . . . 41/4 41/4 41/4  
Am Cotton Oil . . . . . 84/4 84/4 84/4  
Am Cot Oil pf . . . . . 52/4 52/4 52/4  
Am Express . . . . . 13/4 13/4 13/4  
Am Hide & L . . . . . 15/4 15/4 15/4  
Am Hide & Lm . . . . . 69/4 69/4 69/4  
Am Ice Co . . . . . 99/4 99/4 99/4  
Am La France . . . . . 10 10 10  
Am La France . . . . . 10 10 10  
Am Locomotive . . . . . 100 100/4 100/4  
Am Radiator . . . . . 87 87 87  
Am Ray St . . . . . 45/4 45/4 45/4  
Am Shl Com . . . . . 13/4 13/4 13/4  
Am Sm & Re . . . . . 47/4 47 47  
Am Sm & Re pf . . . . . 90/4 90/4 90/4  
Am St Frd . . . . . 94 94 94  
Am St Frd pf . . . . . 94 94 94  
Am Sugar Ref . . . . . 67/4 69 71/4  
Am Tel & Tel . . . . . 119/4 119/4 119/4  
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## THE HOME FORUM

## An Unexplored Jungle in Literature

The Elizabethan and Caroline periods have received for a century the concentrated attention of hundreds of scholars. Some of the authors in these periods have been edited over and over again; scarcely any author of importance has not been edited at all. On the contrary, many editors have spent valuable time on authors whose only claim to consideration is that they were Elizabethans. Meanwhile, there are later centuries which are crowded with uncollected and unedited texts. Cannot our young editors, for a time, forget all about Ben Jonson and Vaughan, and move on to periods which will provide them with targets which have never been shot at before?

From 1660 to 1800 is not the greatest period of our literature. But it did produce many things worth preserving, and many authors who stand in need of rediscovery. The editor may find that the Cavalier poets do provide problems unsolved and difficulties which still need clearing up, but he will not easily find one of any merit whatsoever whose works do not exist in a collected edition with some sort of critical apparatus. But let him move on and he will find a jungle of literature, full of amusing and beautiful things, where paths are few and of which the survey maps are very patchy. Dryden has been edited; Pope has been edited; Prior, Gray, Collins, and over and over again, Blake have been edited. But, there are persons certainly better than some of the Elizabethan sonneteers or some of Professor Sainsbury's *Arrestes and Chamberlaynes* and *Hannays* who have never been edited at all, and the extent of whose performances has never been properly known and appreciated. I am not certain that any edition of Sir Charles Sedley has appeared since Tonson's of the 1720's. If Walsh, Pomfret, Broome, Lyttelton, Dyer, Cunningham, Shaw, Scott, and even Langhorne, had been Elizabethans, editions of them would be forthcoming every few years. Then, what work there is in the *Miscellanies*! They may not be, they are not, as good as England's *Helicon*, but they are crowded with good things, many of which have still to be assembled under their author's names. There are Dryden's *Miscellany*, and Dodson's *Land Parches*; there are the *State Poems*; there are the *Crowds of Larks*, and *Apollos* and *Merry Musicians*; there are the single-miscellany volumes published by persons like Fenton. Even in the worst of these collections one is apt to come across delightful anonymous things that may ultimately be run down as so many things of an earlier day have been run down. The man who "gets in early" on the Restoration and Georgian periods will make discoveries daily; if he is a scholar his pleasure is also his duty.—Solomon Eagle, in *The Outlook* (London).

## THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Published daily, except Sundays and holidays, by The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postage to United States, \$1.00; to Canada, \$1.20; to all other countries, \$3.00; one month, \$1.10. Single copies 5 cents (in Greater Boston 3 cents).

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

WILLIS J. ARBOT, Editor  
Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editor. The return of manuscripts is desired, but must be accompanied by a stamped and addressed envelope, but the Editor does not hold himself responsible for such communications.

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The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

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The Shepherd, by William Shackleton

Fra Angelico, Ghirlandajo, Leonardo da Vinci, Giorgione, Turner, and Watts; the names conjure before our minds definite kinds of pictures. Pictures in which life and men are viewed from different objective standpoints. Pictures which will appeal to the one or the other of us according to our own individual views of life and men. Paintings can be roughly split into two classes. Those of tangible subjects, dealing with life and men as we see them, or those of visionary subjects, dealing with abstract ideas. Sometimes a painter arises who produces work of both of these classes. Turner was such a one and William Shackleton is another. To write of such men is difficult. Yet it is the more necessary in their case that their temperament and influence should be studied, so that we may understand the full intent of their message. To William Shackleton the facts of life are deeply interesting, but they are for him so many expressions of inner mind. He himself says painting "is concerned as much with thinking and feeling as with seeing. It is rarely the appearances of things only, but more the significance of things, that lies within. It is to visualize the ideas borrowed from his masters, in dark tone, but gradually its character has shown an increasing reliance on him-

self, until today we have in Shackleton a painter entirely dependent upon the inner light within himself. And the curious thing is that the last pictures of recent years are lighter in tone. The same growth from dark to light is noticeable in Turner's work. Shackleton's craftsmanship is unrivaled. The finished work betrays a patience and love of quality in his paint which is characteristic of the thoroughness of the man. His studies, too, for the big pictures are lovely gems and well known to visitors to the Goupil and the New English Art Club.

It is an important event that we are to have a complete exhibition of his work in London during February when his latest achievement, "The City of the Golden Gates" will be seen. This picture is the result of infinite pains and research, deep thought and endless studies. It is a romantic vision of Atlantis under the sea. A ruined city, broken gates, a fallen statue give a touch of realism to a scene of exquisite "atmospheric" charm, with figures symbolizing the vanities of a far-gone civilization aglow with the light from a sunfish. Some of the passages of the painting of anemones, fish and seaweed are among the most beautiful in modern pictures, and Mr. Shackleton rightly considers this work his chief picture.

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"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, THURSDAY, MARCH 2, 1922

## EDITORIALS

### The Russians at Genoa

THIRTY-FIVE nations have been invited to attend the economic conference in Genoa which has recently been postponed until April 10. Thirty-four governments have accepted. The one which has thus far withheld an answer to the invitation is the United States of America. Although the Russian Government has accepted the invitation, with certain qualifications, with reference to the personal protection of its delegates, there is still some question as to whether the Russians will actually be admitted. A meeting of British, French, and Belgian representatives will be held in London, March 6, and will discuss the question of Russian participation among other matters pertaining to the general business of the conference.

The admission of Russian delegates to this Genoa conference, if accomplished, will be the first formal breaking down of the circle of exclusion drawn against the Soviet Government and its people by all the nations of the world. Is it wise to make a breach in that wall? The question is one which permits of varied discussion. That the spread of Bolshevik doctrines, the wide extension of Communist ideas, or even a general agitation of them throughout the world, would make for the breaking down of social order and for the possible degradation of certain nations to the plane now occupied by Russia is certain. That the Russian leaders would abstain from attempting to extend their peculiar doctrine, even though pledged to do so, is more than doubtful. Great Britain has now certain agreements with them for the permission of a limited amount of trade, a part of which was the promise that no agitation of Bolshevism should be conducted under Russian authority in territory under British rule. This agreement has notoriously been violated in India, Persia, and Egypt.

Indeed the Russian leaders are quoted by well-equipped observers and visitors to that country as holding that Bolshevik propaganda is a necessary part of their national defense. They throw it out beyond their frontiers to guard their citadel precisely as the first line of the navy is thrown far out beyond the waters of a nation menaced by war. But wherever the Bolshevik has appeared he has necessarily been a factor opposed to the existing order of things, and governments which exist for the purpose of maintaining the status quo are naturally opposed to opening any wider fields for his endeavors.

But it is a matter susceptible of serious debate whether the admission of Russia to the Genoa conference and the wider opening of her territory to visitors and to trade and commerce would not be the most certain way of destroying Bolshevism at its fountain head. Today the strength of Bolshevism lies largely in the curtain of secrecy by which it is enveloped. Admission to Russia is infrequently granted, and people who go there for purposes of observation are themselves carefully observed, and their investigations necessarily limited. The best-informed opinion is to the effect that the creed of Bolshevism is tottering, although the government by the Soviets is for the time at least impregnable. Lenin and his associates have abandoned pure Communism at many points. Trade for actual money has been reopened and it is legally possible to buy and sell. Houses and city-buildings are permitted to pass into private ownership, although the state owns the land on which they stand. Men work for wages instead of for governmental orders for enough food on which to live. The farmers' crops do not belong to the state any longer. They are the farmers' own to sell as they see fit, subject to a certain tax for state benefit. In brief, while clinging to power desperately, the Soviet Government, insisting upon the theory of Communism, is rapidly abandoning its practice. The rate of this surrender of the communistic ideal would be enormously increased if the country were open to foreign trade.

Nothing could more quickly put an end to the abuses which have grown up under the Soviet authority than an army of commercial travelers, free to come and go within the borders of Russia. Nothing could more speedily lead the farmers and the industrial population of that land away from communistic vagaries than the opportunity once again to enjoy the articles of use and of luxury which would only be obtainable through an extension of foreign trade.

There is at hand, visible at present, no force that could take over the government of Russia if the Soviets were overthrown. The thought of the reestablishment of the old regime is unthinkable. The nation has no distinctly middle class capable of organizing a republican form of government. Whatever the criticism of the Soviets, they are the only form of government which has been capable of functioning since the Russian revolution, and no substitute for them is now apparent. If purged of their communistic purposes, the Soviets might be accepted by the rest of the world as, not an ideal government with which to do business, but, at any rate, the only one available. Thus calm common sense compels the conclusion that the simplest and most certain way of eliminating those communistic theories and practices is by opening Russia to trade and letting its people have a new taste of the advantages of the world's economic system which they thought too suddenly and too drastically to overthrow.

A BERLIN dispatch states that a campaign to put the former Kaiser's eldest son up as a candidate for the German presidency has recently been launched. The idea is quite the funniest that has been propounded by the German Junkers. Indeed it is hard to think of a person less qualified for an executive post than the former Crown Prince, who probably possesses as little foresight as any man in the world. As an example of his lack of foresight, there is no doubt but that he would accept the nomination if it were offered him.

### High, Low or Stable Prices?

WHAT appears to be an irrepressible conflict between the producer and the consumer finds expression in the demand of the farmers, representing the most important American industries, for national legislation of various kinds that will help to raise the price of farm products, while at the same time the Attorney-General is prosecuting an inquiry into the causes of high retail prices with a view to giving the consuming public cheaper food and cheaper commodities of other kinds. The attitude of the farmers was recently stated by President Howard of the American Federation of Farm Bureaus to be that of the two alternatives—higher prices to the farmers, or a reduction in the price of everything the farmers buy. The organized farmers favored the former. Since the consumers are not organized they have no spokesman, but in so far as their views may be represented by the merchants from whom they buy they believe that there should be a far greater reduction in retail prices before they will resume buying on their normal scale and thus create a demand for goods that will give employment to the army of idle workers.

From the farmers' standpoint, low prices for their crops are an unmixed evil. Yet they bitterly complain against the high prices they are forced to pay for the implements, fertilizer, coal and other merchandise that they must have. The recent agricultural conference at Washington adopted a resolution demanding a reduction in freight rates and in wages, so that the cost of the farmers' supplies would be cut down. As a producer, the farmer wants government loans and other assistance for keeping up prices. As a consumer, he is just as consistent upon lower prices for what he buys.

Practically the same attitude is taken by the largest single group of consumers, the workers in the factories, mines, building trades and transportation industries. To meet the increase of 100 per cent or more in their cost of living, due to the world war inflation, their wages were increased from time to time, so that despite some recent reductions they are now far higher than in the pre-war period. Against proposed wage reductions organized labor vigorously protests, claiming that rents have not gone down, but have rather advanced, since the war ended, and that the reduction in retail prices has been so small that the cost of living has not been materially lessened. As with the farmers, the workers want high prices for what they have to sell and lower prices for the goods they buy. If, as appears likely, the enforced idleness of millions of workers will in the near future compel them to accept lower wages, what effect will this have on present standards of living, which no fair-minded person wishes to see lowered?

For this seeming clash of hostile interests how shall a solution be found? It should be clear to farmers that their best interests will be served not so much by high prices for what they sell as by the maintenance of a fair ratio between the value of their product and the cost of what it is exchanged for. If it were possible to restore wartime prices for farm crops it would be only a very short time before the higher cost of living would be reflected in higher prices and still higher freight rates.

In certain industries, it is claimed, wages are so high that the consuming public cannot, or will not, buy freely at the price at which their product must be sold. This is a question for expert investigation and accurate knowledge, to show whether the fall in living costs justifies wage reductions. It has been shown that the high wages demanded in the building trades, for instance, have checked the erection of dwellings, thus forcing up rents and lessening employment. It surely would have been better for the workers in these trades to have been fully employed, even at somewhat lower wages, than indirectly to have contributed to the burden of high rents which they help to pay.

It will probably be many years before the oppressive burden of national, state and municipal taxation will be so reduced as to make possible a return to pre-war prices, wages and railway rates. The less the national legislators interfere with the process of readjustment by laws intended either to raise or lower prices, the better will it be for the interests of all the people.

MR. PAT BRETT, a Sinn Fein county councilor of Mullingar, Ireland, is highly indignant. His anger arises from the fact that the colleens of Mullingar are dancing the fox trot instead of the good old Irish jig. No true Irishman, he declared, would trot to the tune of this insidious propaganda, which, according to Mr. Brett, is an English abomination. All-Irish dance programs hereafter are suggested by the embattled Sinn Feiner. Why not invent a few national dances if the colleens are weary of continual jigs? The De Valera Backslide, for instance, or the Griffith Upstream Crawl, or the Collins Military March?

### Closing In on the Swindlers

THE continued collapse of fraudulent speculative concerns in many of the larger cities of the United States proves quite conclusively the effect of an aroused public opinion against this particular form of dishonesty. It emphasizes, as well, the tendency of people generally to allow themselves to be imposed upon, for it has been known for years that thousands of these get-rich-quick promoters were systematically deceiving and defrauding the public under the color of law. The inclination too often has been to seek immediate gain through the operation of these questionable undertakings, probably on the theory that chance might favor the lucky investor. But experience teaches that there are no lucky investors in those schemes in which the promoter has all the advantage.

The unavoidable sequel to the disclosures which have recently been made of the unreliability of hundreds of these speculative undertakings has been the voluntary closing of scores of concerns whose methods could not withstand the light of investigation. With the shutting off of their sources of revenue, liquidation has been their only recourse. Thus, at the expense of the loss of their investments by unnumbered thousands of the victims of unfounded promises, the processes of elimination have been virtually automatic. The concerns which

are founded on honesty and which deal in really valuable securities remain sound and prosperous, while the winnowing process has fanned out the chaff. Legitimate brokerage houses have suffered to a degree by the reaction, but the method was absolutely necessary to their continued future prosperity. They were in company which they could ill afford to keep.

It is interesting to observe, while means of regulating the promotion of stock-selling enterprises is being sought, the readiness of the public to urge the enactment of laws designed to protect it against its own unwise or folly. No hint has been given that such protective regulation would be regarded as sumptuary, or paternalistic, or as abridging the inherent privileges of the individual. Some forms of prohibition seem acceptable. One of these, at the moment, appears to be the prohibition against swindling, because the people have become convinced that they have not been able thus far to protect themselves by ordinary foresight and abstention from indulgence in patent dollar-catching devices. Perhaps, also, there has been no cleverly organized propaganda designed to convince the public that someone is endeavoring to impose obnoxious restrictive legislation upon a free people.

But it is an encouraging indication of a general awakening that there is a demand for a comprehensive federal law which shall put an end to thinly disguised frauds long openly practiced. Assuming the garb of respectability, these concerns have, it is shown, misled the American people to the extent of \$500,000,000 annually in recent years. It has been a tribute freely rendered, always in the vain hope that something might be had for nothing. To just that extent legitimate investment has suffered and purposeful development and production have been retarded. The lesson should have been more quickly learned, but it was not, and it is because there seem to be always those who have not learned, or will not learn, that definite protective or prohibitive measures are necessary.

Now that a body of strenuous Americans has interested itself in the problem of excavating ancient Carthage, a deal of data of historical importance may be revealed. The Phoenician capital was one of the most mysterious and fascinating of ancient times. Starring its story are such names of legend and history as Dido, Hamilcar Barca, Hannibal, Hasdrubal, St. Cyrius, St. Perpetua, St. Maurice and St. Louis of France. Of course, there is Gustave Flaubert's "Salammbo" to render it memorable forever in fiction. The destruction of the city several times in ancient wars makes it improbable that any data concerning these figures will be revealed, but hope reigns eternal in the human breast.

### A New Tie for American Nations

HERE are gratifying signs that the nations of the Western Hemisphere are drawing closer together in ties of peaceful amity. Friends of world peace will welcome all indications of progress in this direction, for it will have no small effect in the general movement for a warless world.

Propinquity, the existence of many interests in common, and remoteness from political complications of Europe, tend naturally to promote neighborliness and good understanding among the American republics. Differences of language, of racial origins, of customs and of culture, however, together with some of those irritating incidents that are not unlikely to happen between neighbors, have combined at times to cloud the good feeling so much desired. But all those disturbing influences have been growing less recently, with the one exception of the relations between the United States and Mexico. Special embarrassments have made that situation difficult.

The most recent evidence of rapprochement between the United States and Latin America is seen in a proposal for interchange of students and professors between the republics of North and South America. It is strongly urged in the annual report of Dr. Francesco J. Yanes, assistant director of the Pan-American Union, who has charge of the union's section of education. This section has been at work in this direction for some months. A committee to promote the movement has been organized in Havana.

It is to be hoped that educational institutions in the United States will join heartily in the fraternal effort. A beginning has been made by the formation of a Pan-American League in New York, and plans are under way for a Pan-American congress of students in a few months, probably in New York.

Not only is every step toward this desirable objective valuable in helping progress toward world peace, but each thing done to produce more friendly understanding among the nations of the Western Hemisphere places one more obstacle in the path of mischief-makers.

TZECHE-SLOVAKIA can hardly be said to be wildly jumping for the olive branch of peace. That new nation's budget for the current year includes army expenses mounting up to 3,000,000,000 Tzec kronen, and the War Ministry employs no less than 600 officials. Tzec-Slovakia also, has thirty-three military attachés abroad. Such top-heavy burdens are unwise, both for the expense at home and the threat, conscious or unconscious, to bordering powers.

### "Social Revolutions"

ON SOCIAL revolutions there is no end. Logically, therefore, they have no beginnings, but are the continuing manifestations, in greater or less degree, of the state of public thought. This manifestation, in some form or another, is inevitable, inescapable and without perceptible progress would cease and mental and industrial stagnation would result. And so when the inclination is to believe that the present, because of what seems to be an unusual activity in an effort to adjust old conditions to new standards and new conditions to old standards, is a period of portentous social revolution, it is well to remember that it is symptomatic more of intense searching than of actual unrest or discontent. But it is in times like the present that the alarmist,

the agitator, the propagandist, endeavors to diagnose the manifestations of public thought as indicative of social rebellion, rather than of social revolution. There is an important distinction between the terms. Social rebellion naturally takes expression in destructive activities, in the overthrow, or attempted overthrow of the established order, the predominance of class consciousness, and in open disregard for law. Social revolution, on the other hand, is constructive rather than destructive, progressive rather than oppressive or reactionary, and sane rather than intolerant.

Today the people in all parts of the world are able to view the manifestations and the visible results of these contrasted processes, and it is important that there be no serious confusion in the public thought between the classes and the masses. The scholarly protagonist of class consciousness is able to paint a fairly convincing picture of a social revolution disguised in the colors and shadings of social rebellion. He would make it appear that the working of the processes now so clearly discernible are not the usual manifestations of a continuing constructive and eliminative process without which civilization would stagnate, but that they are indicative of the certain ascendancy of a dominating and outraged class consciousness.

Sanely viewed, these manifestations are seen as neither alarming nor portentous. The great human family has been a long way to school in the years since 1914. It has seen, with clear vision, the effects of stubborn resistance to what the world had come to regard as an acceptable and reasonable standard of conduct. It has seen, as well, the effects of unrestrained social rebellion and the setting up of the flimsy and vicious machinery which class consciousness constructs. It has learned that in neither of these departures from the great moral code, built and revised by centuries of social revolution, is there to be found a satisfying substitute for the recognized processes which have served quite acceptably in the world's work of construction and reconstruction. Surely the time has not arrived to abandon a known safe course for the pathway which the zealot, the alarmist, tells us—but which he cannot prove—is the road to industrial and social freedom.

### Editorial Notes

BULGARIA is in sad straits. Indeed, it would not be surprising to observe some morning in the lost and found columns of the city dailies an advertisement reading: "Lost; one letter, from the Bulgarian alphabet. Finder will kindly return to Sofia." To be serious about this matter, which is quite a strain, the Bulgarian Government has deliberately abolished a single letter from the national alphabet, and police were recently called out to suppress a demonstration of students in sympathy with the eighteen professors who have been dismissed for protesting against the abolition of the letter. There are thirty-two letters in the Bulgarian alphabet, so one may confidently doubt that one will be missed.

THE final sale of the Huth Library at Sotheby's recently completed what will finally be regarded as one of the major romances of the book world. It has taken eleven years to sell the vast collection which Messrs. Huth brought together, and more than £300,000 have resulted from the disposal of this mighty library. The collection deserved comparison with the great library of Alexandria, and while one may regret that it is now a thing of the past, it should also be remembered that its dissolution will bring extreme joy to great numbers of book collectors. Like seeds thrown broadcast, the Huth books may appear in places from which more great libraries will spring.

FOREIGN exchange rates once again! This time it is the captain of the steamship Seydlitz, which is flying under the house flag of the North German Lloyd line, and which has just docked in the port of Hoboken for the first time in eight years, who is telling his experiences. He says that he is getting only \$25 as pay for his trip as captain of the ship plying between Bremen and New York, and adds that that sum is all right in Bremen, but not much good in New York! It may be added parenthetically that the third-class fare on the same vessel costs the trifling sum of 21,000 marks. After all, at the last analysis, it is just in the way one looks at anything.

CHARLES CHAPLIN, he of the expressive feet and wobbly derby, received 73,000 letters during the first three days of his recent visit to London. There is something here of inherent curiosity. Of course, some people will regard Mr. Chaplin's hold on the public as evidence of the shallowness of the modern artistic consciousness. Is there not another side to this, however? Might it not be that he, in the eyes of the public, stands for the potency of gaiety? He makes people laugh, and 73,000 of them apparently have given testimonials to the virtues of laughter.

ONE way that New Yorkers have of ascertaining the proximity of spring is to go up to the New York Zoological Park and observe whether or not the prairie dogs have popped out of their holes. They did so about a month ago, but, discovering their error, popped in again. However, for a second time they have popped out, and this time, to judge from their confident and insouciant bearing, it will not be long before spring begins to laugh her well-known golden laughter.

ARIZONA still remains a valuable field for prehistoric exploration. An outfit from the Peabody Museum of Harvard has made the discovery that an ancient people once inhabited the northeastern portion of the State who were intermediate in development between the basket-makers, the earliest race known to have lived in Arizona, and the pueblo cliff-dwellers. And so, slowly enough but surely, the lost links of world history are found.

A GERMAN war charity which recently sent a letter to former Kaiser Wilhelm requesting a donation is the recipient of a photograph of the dispossessed war lord in the uniform of a field marshal. The board of directors of this charity may gaze upon the uniform and observe what brought this particular charity into being.